The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XLV. TUESDAY. FEBRUARY 24, 1885. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

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NOTABLE DEATHS.

Gen. Horace Capron.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 23.—[Special.]—Gen. Horace Capron died here last night after a very brief illness. He attended the dedication ceremonies at the Washington Monument and contracted a severe cold. Yesterday morning he was not feeling well, but went out. During the afternoon he was taken seriously ill and at 4 o'clock he died.

[Gen. Capron was born Aug. 4, 1804, at Attleboro, Mass. When a young man he settled at Laurel, Md., and lived there a number of years, being largely interested in factories there. He also owned a farm in the vicinity which was quite famous for the excellent manner in which it was conducted. He commanded the Laurel militia company which took part in the ceremonies of laying the corner-stone of the Washington Monument. He subsequently removed to Illinois, and in January, 1863, was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel of the Fourteenth Illinois Cavalry. A month or so later he was promoted to the Colonelcy. He participated in nearly every battle of the campaign of East Tennessee, and was in active service with the army of Gen. Sherman. Col. Capron furnished the advance guard of the Twentieth Corps from his old regiment, driving the enemy's cavalry through Atlanta. He was with Gen. Stoneman at the time of the capture of that officer, but with 300 men he cut through the enemy and succeeded in reaching the Federal lines after a six-days' fight. He subsequently rendered good service under Gen. Thomas in the campaign against Gen. Hood. After the relief of Nashville he tendered his resignation on account of disability. He was appointed Commissioner of Agriculture in 1861 and held that office until 1871. Gen. Capron subsequently spent three years in Japan, having been appointed by the Japanese Government to take charge of a scheme to develop the resources of the Island of Yezo. For his services there he received many distinctions from the Japanese Government. Since his return from Japan in 1875 he has resided in this city. He leaves a wife and a son.]

Isaac Maynard.

UTICA, N. Y., Feb. 23.—[Special.]—Isaac Maynard, President of the Utica, Clinton & Binghamton Railroad and Treasurer of the Utica & Black River Railroad, is dead, at the age of 69.

[Mr. Maynard was born in Somersetshire, England. He came to Utica in 1836, and the following year, in company with his brother-in-law, John Thorn, began the manufacture of soap and candles under the firm name of Thorn & Maynard. Their business prospered, and in 1861 the branch manufactory of Kirk & Co. was started in Chicago, with Thorn and Maynard as partners. In that year Mr. Maynard was elected Treasurer of the Utica & Black River Railroad, which office he held continuously till his death. Four years ago he was elected President of the Utica, Clinton & Binghamton Railroad. He was President of the Utica City National Bank and a director in the Utica Water-Works Company. While giving close attention to his railway interests Mr. Maynard continued with Mr. Thorn the soap and candle business till about ten years ago, when the Utica house discontinued, the Chicago branch continuing in existence till 1880. By his business tact and shrewdness Mr. Maynard amassed a fortune estimated at nearly $1,000,000. A wife and seven children survive him.]

A HORRIBLE DISCOVERY.

An Abandoned County Building at Evansville Found Filled with Human Remains Which Had Been Desecrated by Ghouls.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Feb. 23.—[Special.]—Intense excitement was caused here today by the discovery that an old building, for a number of years used by the medical fraternity as a college and public dispensary, but which had been recently abandoned, had been used by ghouls.

In the yard at the rear of the building portions of female bodies were discovered scattered around promiscuously.

On entering the building five tables were found covered with blood and hair. One had evidently been used recently, as parts of a human body were scattered over the floor. In one corner was a common coffin which had certainly never been placed in the ground, but had probably been taken there by an undertaker instead of being buried.

The most horrible sight was in the garret, which seemed to have been a place of deposit for the remains of subjects after they had served the purpose for which they had been procured. Scattered about on the floor were found the remains of forty-five human beings, both white and black, male and female. In numerous cases the ghouls had failed to remove socks from the feet of their subjects.

In every room in the building were found portions of human remains and articles of clothing once used by the subjects.

The disgusting place was visited by hundreds of curious people today. The building is owned by the county. The citizens will see that immediate disposition is made of the remains and that the building is cleaned and fumigated.

THE GATES OF INDIA

At Which Russia Is Now Knocking with a Steel-Gloved Hand.

The Lion's Robe Pieced Out with the Fox's Skin—Where the War Will Wage.

Uneasiness at Kabool at the Remarkable Number of Russians Pouring into the Afghan Capital.

ANNEXING AFGHANISTAN.

MANY RUSSIANS AT KABOOL—THEIR RUMORED INTENTIONS.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—A dispatch just received from Kabool says that no little uneasiness prevails in Government circles because of the remarkable numbers of Russians pouring into the Afghan Capital, ostensibly as travelers. It is the general belief of the natives that the alleged Russian travelers are military men, and their visits are connected with the rumored scheme of Russia for the annexation of Afghanistan.

A PUBLIC INQUIRY.

In the Commons Sir Henry Tyler gave notice that he would ask tomorrow what measures the Government had taken to prevent Herat from being captured by a coup de main.

SMOOTHING IT OVER.

The Foreign Office has received through the British Embassy at St. Petersburg a communique from De Giers, Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs. It states that no advance of the Russian troops toward the Afghan frontier has been authorized by the Government, and that the troops will be withdrawn to the positions they held before frontier commissions were appointed.

BISMARCK'S POLICY.

It is reported that Bismarck is supporting the pacific policy of De Giers against the military party of Russia, who want war with England, and that he has sent a protest to the Czar against any aggressive movement on the part of Russia.

DEBATABLE GROUND.

THE SCENE OF FUTURE CONFLICT.

Although the quick-following series of formidable events in the Soudan has recently nearly filled the attention of the world, there are nevertheless plain indications that England is beginning to realize that she is being distinctly menaced by Russia in Central Asia and that within the next few weeks an angry exchange of diplomatic protests and explanations will take place between Downing street and St. Petersburg.

For a century past Russia has been slowly but steadily pushing her way across Turkestan in pursuance of a well-defined policy of aggression in the East. Already she has absorbed nearly the entire littoral of the Caspian, the Khanates of the Khiva and Bokhara, the celebrated Merve oasis, and has practically made herself the ruler of all the Central Asian territory from the Sea of Azov to the northern slopes of the Hindoo Koosh range. England has viewed Russia's advance towards the frontier of India with suspicion and alarm, but somehow Russia has always succeeded in temporarily quieting her fears. At first Russia affirmed that the Lower Oxus would be the boundary of her conquests in Turkestan; but she passed that limit long ago. Then she assured the English Government that the integrity of Merve would be respected. Within the last two years she has left Merve far behind her. Next, she affirmed that she had no intentions whatever of having anything to do with the Western Capital of Afghanistan, but the knowledge that Russian troops have appeared within thirty miles of Herat has once more seriously awakened England's suspicions that Russia has really sinister intentions with regard to her East Indian Empire. Strength is lent to these suspicions by the fact that a few months ago the Government of India dispatched a mission under Sir Peter Lumsden to settle the delimitation of Northern Afghanistan, but Russia, instead of waiting to learn the results of this mission, has never ceased to push on until now it may be said that she has a foot in the most vulnerable part of Afghanistan.

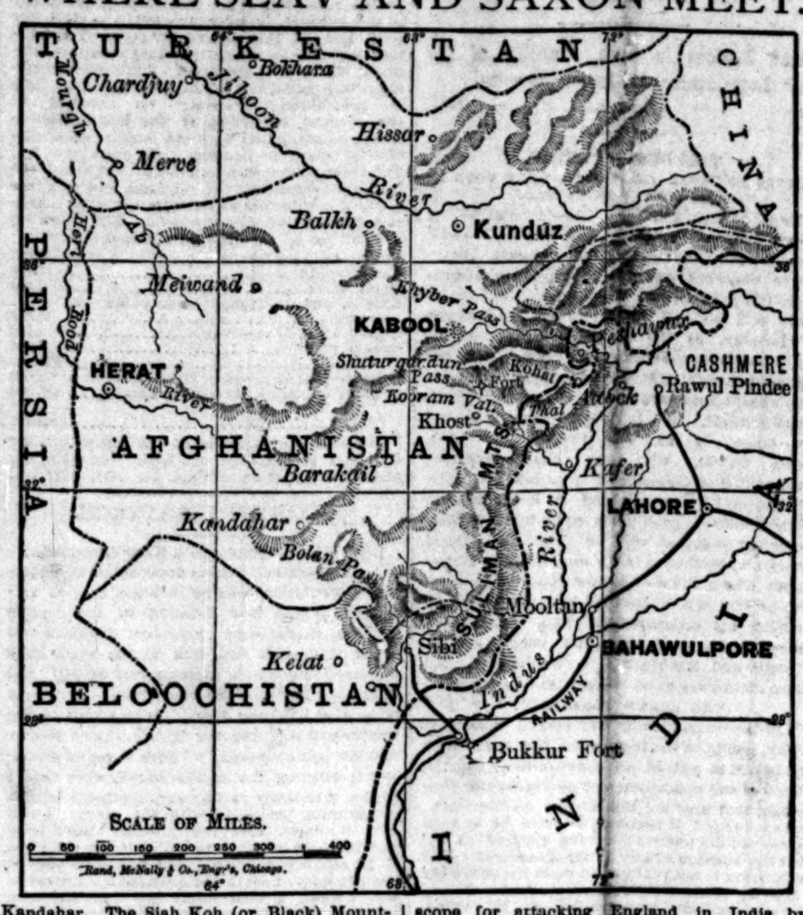
ENGLAND'S FEARS AND POLICY.

What England fears is that by that power of intrigue for which Russia's Oriental officers are remarkable the Czar may get the Ameer of Kabool in his power, and this arrangement might of course open a passage to India for the Muscovites. So jealous is England of Russia obtaining the ascendant political influence at Kabool that in order to prevent this she has not hesitated to made two costly and sanguinary wars upon Afghanistan. The war of 1840-'42 was precipitated by the appearance in the Northern Capital of a Russian officer named Vicovich, who was supposed to be exercising, on behalf of the Czar, strong political influence over the Ameer. England declared hostilities, and the Czar, anxious to avoid embroiling himself with Great Britain, disowned all knowledge of Vicovich, who thereupon committed suicide in sheer disgust at the perfidy of his employers. The last war was again caused by Russian intrigues in Kabool. The Ameer Shere Ali chose to receive a deputation of Russian officers, and to decline to receive a mission sent to him by the Government of India. Lord Lytton, then the high priest in the East of Earl Beaconsfield's aggressive foreign policy, at once declared war against Shere Ali, and in rapid succession there followed the flight and death of Shere Ali, the massacre of Sir Louis Cavagnari and his companions, the capture of Kabool and Kandahar, the deposition of Shere Ali's son Yakoob Khan (now a state prisoner in India), and the elevation of the Bokharian Abdurrahman Khan to the musnud at Kabool. It is worth while to recall these few facts in order to understand England's feelings when she now finds that Russian troops are actually at the "Gate of India," as it has become the fashion for Sir Henry Rawlinson, Sir Lewis Pelly, and other rabid Anglo-Indians and Russophobists to call Herat. These gentlemen hold that Afghanistan must, at all hazards, be kept as a kind of buffer between India and Russia's Asiatic possessions, and it cannot be denied that they have a large and powerful following in Great Britain as well as among the Anglo-Indian officials of the East.

THE ROUTES TO INDIA.

The accompanying map shows, probably for the first time in any American journal, the passes by which alone it is possible to invade India from Afghanistan and the relationship in which they stand geographically to Herat. The three great passes are the Jugdulluck defile, ending in the Khyber Pass; the Shuturgurdun Pass, 13,000 feet high, terminating in the long and tortuous Valley of the Kooram; and the Bolan Pass, stretching from the vicinity of Kandahar to a point near the River Indus. Men who have actually seen those awful passes doubt whether it would be possible for Russia, even with an Afghanistan coalition, to penetrate successfully into the northwest of Hindostan. Afghanistan is ramified by great ranges of formidable mountains and deep and dangerous rivers. Running east and west and dividing the Kooram Valley from the Khyber Pass, the Sufeyd Koh, or White Mountains, rise to an average hight greater than Mont Blanc, and finally twist off north and south so as to form a high eastern wall for the famous Logar Valley, which is the granary of the country, and extends all the way from where Kabool sits enthroned upon a high spur of the Hindo Koosh to the gates of

WHERE SLAV AND SAXON MEET.



Kandahar. The Siah Koh (or Black) Mountains fill the southern portion of the country with a scattered mass of Titanic precipices and cañons which are infested by wild tribes who do not care even for the authority of the Ameer and plunder and murder at their own sweet will, without being any respecters of persons. Then, again, stretching from north to south along the west bank of the Indus, the great snow-clad Suliman Range forms what at first sight would appear to be an impenetrable wall between Afghanistan and Hindostan.

A PERILOUS COUNTRY.

This rough sketch of the general configuration of Afghanistan, which is probably the wildest country on the face of the globe, and the worthy home of about 4,000,000 courageous, powerful, handsome, treacherous, and fanatical tribesmen, will probably give the reader an idea that a Russian invasion of India is by no means such an easy task as it has become the fashion of a good many English statesman to imagine. These get most of their ideas from books and excited pamphlets written by men who have really no knowledge of what an awful country Afghanistan is. If they were once to attempt the journey from Peshawur by way either of the Khyber Pass or the Kooram Valley, they would probably concede that so long as the Government of India is able by her network of railways through the Punjab, Bengal, Bombay, the Presidency of Madras, and Central India to mass along the northwestern frontier and guard every vulnerable point, the integrity of Victoria's Eastern Empire cannot be much harmed by Russia for many a day to come. One thing is certain, that it would take several months for Russia to cross, with an army, to the Indus from Herat, and in that time England could easily fortify the passes in such a way as to make any attempt to traverse them next to an impossibility. Already she has powerful garrisons at Rawul Pindee and Peshawur, to guard the entrance to the Khyber; at Kohat and Thal to guard the Kooram Valley; and at Quetta and Hyderabad Sind to perform a like office for the Bolan.

AFGHAN INTERESTS.

The fact that out of sheer gratitude Abdurrahman Khan may consent to philander with the Russians who are now supposed to be knocking at the "Gate of India" is being dwelt upon by the Russophobists of England, for they cannot forget that when he was compelled to fly from Kabool he received an asylum in Russian Central Asia for many years, as well as a pension from the Government which enabled him to reside at Bokhara with considerable pomp. Gratitude, however, is not a trait of the Afghan's character. He is shrewd enough to perceive in which direction his interests lie and to follow that direction either by treacherous or straightforward means. Abdurrahman is well aware that he was propped on the throne by British bayonets, and that for the price of his friendship to England he receives a large monthly subsidy which he could not very well afford to dispense with. He would, therefore, probably refuse to enter into any compact with Russia to the deriment of England's interests in India, and it is safe to say that if he opposed a Russian advance from Herat or from any point along the Valley of the Mourgh-Ab—for it must be borne in mind that, according to the shibboleth of the Russophobists, Merve is the "key to India"—any direct attack upon India by Russia would prove simply disastrous. The terrible nature of the country would prove to the Ameer a tremendous ally, as may be readily imagined by any one who recalls the massacre of 16,000 British troops in the Khyber defiles in 1842, or the striking fact that during the last invasion of Afghanistan the road from the Indus to the Shuturgurdun Pass could be followed simply by the skeletons of men, camels, horses, and mules that lay bleaching on the ground in a line extending 200 miles. If England suffered such terrible losses with her bases of supply tolerably near along the northwest frontier of India, it is impossible to imagine what Russia's losses would be when her nearest base of supplies is in the heart of Turkestan.

A CHANCE FOR INTRIGUE.

Thus it is improbable that Russia will ever venture to undermine England's power in India by open warfare, but there is no reason why she should not seek to do so by intrigue. There are many native Princes and Chiefs in India who possess powerful armies, which are at present merely ornamental, for the troops of the British Government do the garrisoning of the country and guarantee the independence of each principality. Several of these Princes are ambitious enough to aspire to possess military power in reality as well as in semblance, and they are not so much in love with the English raj, or rule, that they would not listen to any covert suggestions that Russia might make to them concerning the subject of achieving their independence. Scindiah, the Maharajah of Gwalior, the best native General in all India, has 40,000 well-trained Mahratta troops, and he would certainly be one of those Princes who would not object to strike a blow at England, which he conceives to have done him a grievous injury by seizing the great rock fortress of Morar. The Nizam of Hyderabad, the most powerful semi-independent Prince in Hindostan, has an army mainly composed of Ropillas and Arabs, who would rise in a moment if they got a preconcerted signal. And so with the armies of other native Princes that could be named. Another element in the general consideration of the case is that there are 50,000,000 Mohammedans in India who are watching the career of the Mahdi in the Soudan with breathless interest and who regard every blow that the Prophet strikes at England as a blow also at the fetters which chain them down beneath the yoke of a Christian Government. Thus Russia has ample scope for attacking England in India by intrigue, and this is much more to be feared by the Russophobists than a Russian invasion by the way of Afghanistan.

SOCIAL SCHEMERS.

Plotters at Washington Who Will Try to Capture the New President.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 23.—[Special.]—The social powers connected with this Administration give up their hold with the greatest reluctance. A number of them will do the best that they can to capture Cleveland and bring him under the sway of the social influences that have so long controlled without any regard to party politics. In the society which has acknowledged Arthur as one of its leading members there have been nearly as many Democrats as Republicans. The people who have been so successful with him hope to control Mr. Cleveland in the same way. The Frelinghuysens will not retire from Washington at once. They many remain here. It is their present intention to show the greatest kindness and courtesy to the incoming President. They have launched one President in what they are pleased to regard as good society, and now they are determined to take his successor in hand and to show him the open gateway and the straight road to the very heart of the best society of Washington.

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The Frelinghuysens are planning a grand reception to be given within a day or two after the inauguration. This reception is to surpass anything that they have yet given. It is ostensibly in the honor of Arthur. Mr. Cleveland is to be invited, however, and is to pose as the lion of the evening in the house of the Frelinghuysens. Some of the Democrats who know Mr. Cleveland have an idea that he will not care to make his first appearance in Washington society under the auspices of the old Arthur crowd. Democrats do not regard the reception as at all in good taste. The Frelinghuysens should resign themselves to the inevitable and not foolishly attempt to hang on to a position they cannot possibly hold with the change of affairs after the 4th of March. In the first place, it is very improbable that Mr. Cleveland will accept their invitation. It is well enough for the President to give a dinner to his successor the night before inauguration, but I dare say that Mr. Cleveland would forgive him if he should omit this custom, as he will have a great plenty of business to transact that evening and a number of consultations with leading Democrats.

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The President has been subjected to a great deal of criticism for his rude conduct last Saturday at the Capitol during the dedication ceremonies of the Washington Monument. The procession, made up of visitors from abroad and military representatives of the army and the militia companies of Washington, was kept waiting in the severe cold in front of the reviewing stand for over an hour. The Senate was kept waiting in its Chamber during the same time. In the House the Speaker and his associates, the prominent and foreign guests, were also kept waiting for the President. It was only after the ceremonies were all over that it was learned that Mr. Arthur had stopped upon the Senate side and had ordered a lunch. This he leisurely enjoyed with one or two friends during the long hour. He kept thousands of people waiting upon his convenience. Not one of them had any opportunity for going to lunch, as he was expected every moment. If he had taken the trouble to send out notice that he was going to devote an hour to stuffing himself then others might have availed themselves of the same opportunity. All of the principal people connected with the affair of that day went without eating from breakfast until 6 in the evening. None of them were disposed to be very patient when they learned of the President's disregard for their comfort.

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This incident, however, is only part and parcel of the rule of the Administration this winter. The President and his familiars have appeared to regard themselves as above all obligations to people with whom they have come in social contact. It was at one of the last card receptions of the President that he committed the unpardonable rudeness of continually taking out his watch during the last half-hour of the reception in the face of guests who were being presented to him. This was regarded by these guests as a plain notification to them that the hour of feeding was approaching, and that when the Administration's stomach was empty every form of social duty must be dropped. Added to this rudeness was the fact that he singled out perhaps a dozen of his guests and carried them off to a supper-room almost in the face of his other invited guests. Those who were invited "to stand and wait" were driven out of the house in as direct a fashion as if they had been taken by the collar and requested to go. Those who were invited to feed were ostentatiously selected by the Lord Chamberlain, McMichael, and gathered into a supercilious, insolent group behind the President, who stared alternately with dead eyes at his guests who were still coming before him and then with eyes of gourmand longing upon the face of his watch.

THE WORLD'S FAIR.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 23.—[Special.]—The exposition management today, after repeated demands from the press and the public, finally made public the amount of the gate receipts since Maj. Burke was succeeded by Capt. Buck as Director-General. The following figures are therefore official: Monday, the 16th, $10,482; Tuesday, Mardi Gras, $1,791; Wednesday, $10,636; Thursday, $8,856; Friday, $7,138; Saturday, $5,796; Sunday, $2,887; total for the seven days, $47,586.

THE MARIONETS.

The Gossips Pulling Wires Which Make Them Dance Before the Public.

A Game of Seesaw, Margery Daw, This One Up and that Down.

Oberly Eying the Chicago Collectorship—Arkansas Rustlers After Garland's Shoes.

SEE-SAW.

C. C. P. HOLDEN DIPPING INTO THE POTTAGE.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 23.—[Special.]—The morning train from the West brought to town C. C. P. Holden of Chicago. When asked what brought him to the present seat of the next National Administration he pretended that his only business was to urge John H. Oberly to hasten at once to Springfield, where he was wanted to unite the Democracy by appearing as a candidate for the Senate, and really did talk to Oberly in a very serious way about this matter. But Oberly, although pressed on all sides, has decided not to enter the Senatorial contest and to remain close to the President, and Holden's efforts have thus far proved vain. But then it appeared that Holden's errand was not altogether of a purely patriotic character. He has an ax of his own to grind, and is now looking for a chance to get into Cleveland's presence and to hand to him a large bundle of documents in support of Holden's request to be made United States Marshal for the Northern District of Illinois. According to his own story, Mr. Holden has about preëmpted all the official backing a place-hunter from Illinois can obtain—viz.: The indorsement of all the State officers, Senators and Representatives, Judges, county officers, city officers, Congressmen, and politicians without regard to politics. He is now trying to get Oberly's support in writing, and probably introduced himself in the way he did to get on the safe side of Cleveland's privy councilor from Illinois. But Oberly will give no more than an introduction to Cleveland, as he wants to know first all candidates from Illinois before he decides in whom to take a personal interest.

THE ILLINOIS OFFICES.

It may be said that from present appearances no change of any account will be made in the Chicago Federal offices much before July 1. Marshal Jones will have to make room for a Democrat perhaps within a few weeks, but all the other officers will be left in office for some time to come—some of them even until their terms expire. It is also quite certain that Cleveland has absolutely refused to guarantee the fulfillment of any promises of Federal offices that may have been made in connection with the Senatorial fight in Illinois. He has been, on the contrary, advised that the better class of the Illinois Democracy are opposed to the use of public office as political bribes, and expect to strengthen their party by a strict adherence to civil-service rules.

SCHURZ AND LAMAR.

Cleveland had two important visitors today, who both arrived at noon on the fast train from New York without knowing of each other until they met in Cleveland's house. They were Carl Schurz and Senator Lamar. The former had announced his coming, but the latter was entirely unexpected, if Col. Lamont can be believed, who an hour before Lamar's arrival stated positively that Lamar had not been invited to call nor had he announced his coming. Carl Schurz returned to New York at 4:45. He stated while waiting for his train that he had only called on Cleveland to give him his views on what should be the policy of the next Administration and to tell him of his impressions of the South he had gained during his recent tour. He had not asked office for himself or anybody else, nor did he expect to get an office of any kind. Cleveland had asked his opinion of a number of gentlemen mentioned in connection with Cabinet offices and he had given his opinion freely. Of course, he did not feel at liberty to give the details of his conversation with Cleveland, who seemed to be well prepared to select a most excellent Cabinet and to give the country an honest and efficient Administration. Lamar remained with Cleveland until a late hour, and will not return to Washington before morning. An attempt was made to interview Lamar before he went to Cleveland's house, but all he would say was that he had come to confer with Cleveland on his Cabinet and his inaugural, but possessed no knowledge about Cleveland's intentions.

THE ANTI-MANNING CRUSADE.

The attacks on Manning which are made in some newspapers and also by Democrats in Washington appear to have only strengthened Cleveland's decision to make him Secretary of the Treasury, besides hurting the prospects of Bayard. Manning suspects the latter of being at the bottom of the Democratic opposition against himself, and the talk of his Albany cronies indicates that Lamar was sent for to get him into the foreground as Secretary of State. As to other Cabinet positions gossip has been very quiet today, except that the names of Gov. Hoadly and Congressman Conover of Ohio have been mentioned as probable substitutes for Thurman should the latter's appointment be deemed unwise. Inquiry has also been made about the health of Judge Lyman Trumbull of Illinois, which seems to indicate that he is under consideration for a Cabinet position. In fact, no appointment seems certain at present beyond that of Manning, and it is even doubtful whether Lamar will receive a formal offer.

TWENTY SELF-SACRIFING PATRIOTS.

Cleveland intimated to a friend yesterday that he had made sure of the willingness of about twenty different men to accept a place in his Cabinet without making an offer to anybody, and was therefore in a position to delay his final decision to almost the last moment. He would probably settle the Cabinet question a week from today, and would himself not know for certain who would be his Ministers before that day.

UNCERTAINTY.

THE GOSSIPERS BEGINNING TO SURRENDER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 23.—[Special.]—It is generally understood at the Capital that Mr. Cleveland is making up his Cabinet one at a time, and that it is useless to speculate any longer outside of the very narrow list of the well-known names that are now before him. Very few people about the Senate today knew where Mr. Lamar was until they learned of his departure from the city from the dispatch of your correspondent. It is probable that when Mr. Lamar returns here the fourth member of the Cabinet as agreed upon will be summoned to Albany. If Mr. Garland goes into the Cabinet it is believed that he will be summoned to Albany directly after Mr. Lamar returns.

JOE MULHATTON JENKINS.

It is reported in a dispatch received here today that Lamar, on his way to see Cleveland, "stopped in the hotel hall to caress a little negro child." The reporter's bow was a long one. It is scarcely to be expected that Lamar's all-embracing humanity went so far as that. He has gone to Albany undoubtedly to accept a Cabinet position. His friends here believe that it is the Interior Department and not the Post-Office. Lamar recently has made inquiries as to the nature of the duties of the Interior Department. The inquiries were so framed as to create the impression that it was the Interior Department to which his attention had been directed.

DOLLIES FULL OF SAWDUST.

Garland was more abstracted than usual in the Senate today, and his face did not wear quite so cheerful an expression. It is possible that the mention of new Southern names in connection with the Cabinet may have given him some anxiety. As for Jonas, he has retired behind blue spectacles. He sees the world through a glass darkly. He is certain now only of his great disappointment. He is confident only that he is not to be in the Cabinet, and he does not know that he will be the Collector of the Port of New Orleans. Senator Jackson of Tennessee is unable to account for the mention of his name in connection with the Cabinet. He was one of the first to name Senator Garland for the Attorney-Generalship, and as he still regards that as the best appointment to be made he is not a candidate for the position.

BACKBITERS.

Lamar is expected back tomorrow. While there are many Democrats who say that this appointment will be a mistake, because of his lack of energy, he himself hears nothing but congratulations and praises. Men who say behind his back that, though a great man, Lamar is not suited to Cabinet duties, tell him to his face that he is the wisest selection that could be made. There was a time, and very recently, when Lamar doubted his fitness for the Cabinet, and seriously determined he would not assume such duties, but his friends have persuaded him otherwise, and everybody believes he will accept.

GARLAND'S GHOST A STUMP.

Among the Democrats here, including Senator Gorman, who are supposed to have some information with regard to Cleveland's plans, no doubt has yet been expressed as to Garland's appointment. That is regarded as fixed and as a matter that has not given the President-elect any trouble whatever.

THE SILVER SPECTRE.

Senator Bayard is exerting all the influence he has to bring his party into harmony with Cleveland on the silver question, but he does not seem to be making many converts.

PLACE-SEEKERS.

THE INDIAN COMMISSIONERSHIP.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 23.—[Special.]—Elias C. Boudinot, a Cherokee half-breed, is a candidate for Commissioner of Indian Affairs. He has been recommended by the Legislatures of Missouri and Arkansas and by Senator Lamar and other Senators. He is at present the clerk of a Senate committee and a representative here of some of the tribes in Indian Territory. He is a cultivated man and one of the most noted ballad singers in the country. He has always favored the abolition of tribal relations. For that and other reasons he was for some years practically outlawed from Indian Territory. His people have since become reconciled to his views. Grant's first Commissioner of Indian Affairs was a half-breed—E. S. Parker, long since dead.

JOHN H. OBERLY'S AMBITION.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 23.—[Special.]—It is popularly supposed that John H. Oberly, Chairman of the State Democratic Committee, is a candidate for the office of Public Printer under Cleveland's Administration, and that while he has been in Albany as a newspaper correspondent he has made a deal by which he is to secure that position. This is not true. He will not apply for the place. This statement is made in a letter to a gentleman in this city received today. Oberly goes further and says he would not have the place. It is hinted that Oberly's real object is to have a place in Illinois in order that he may maintain his present influence in the party in this State, which he would very likely lose if he should accept a position in Washington or elsewhere. For this reason Oberly has fixed his eye upon the place now held by Jesse Spalding in Chicago. He wants to be Collector of the Port of Chicago, which is regarded as the best Federal position in Illinois. If the reports received here are to be credited, Oberly has so impressed himself upon Cleveland that he already has the promise of this place for which he yearns.

WOULD-BE SENATORS.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 23.—[Special.]—The seeming certainty that Senator Garland will be chosen for Cleveland's Cabinet has created the liveliest interest here in the matter of succession. As it will be the duty of the present Legislature to elect a successor there are many candidates in the field—namely: Congressmen Poindexter Dunn and Clifton R. Breckinridge, ex-Gov. Berry, Judge W. M. Rose, Gen. Robert C. Newton, John M. Hewitt, and William M. Fishback. Dunn and Berry suffered defeat in the Walker succession contest a few weeks ago, when each controlled about forty votes. They will both be strong candidates, and with Fishback and Breckinridge will lead at the outset of the balloting. Fishback is popular, being the author of the constitutional amendment which repudiates the State's alleged fraudulent indebtedness. Breckinridge is considered an able statesman and has many warm supporters.

VILAS.

HE WILL ATTEND THE INAUGURATION.

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 23.—[Special.]—Today, at the close of his regular Monday lecture before the State University Law School, Col. William F. Vilas informed the students that he should be absent next Monday, March 2, as he purposed going to Washington to attend the inauguration ceremonies; but that he would "meet the gentlemen again on the succeeding Monday, the 9th of March." This declaration, however, is not taken as positive evidence that the Colonel does not expect to be called into the Cabinet, for it would be quite easy for him to cancel the arrangement for March 9 in case of necessity. On the other hand, should he not be tendered a portfolio, he could refer to his announcement of his return as an evidence that he never expected any preferment of this sort.

THE OKLAHOMA BOOM.

DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 23.—[Special.]—A society of Oklahoma boomers has been organized in this city for the purpose of forming a colony in that territory. A committee was appointed to visit Oklahoma and report on the advisability of emigrating there at once. A similar society has been organized in Washington, Ia., and the prospect is that there will be large numbers from various parts of the State to join in the next raid that may be made.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 23.—The bill introduced today by Representative Perkins concerning Oklahoma lands authorizes the President to negotiate with the Creeks, Seminoles, and Cherokees and learn on what terms the Indians will relinquish and convey to the United States all their interest in the Oklahoma lands, with a view of opening up that territory for settlement under the Homestead law.

WICHITA, Kas., Feb. 23.—Gen. Hatch, who with some of his officers has been spending several days here, started south today to be in readiness for the new boom which is to start for Oklahoma the 5th of March.

TWO ALLEGED MURDERERS.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 23.—Frederick Rauch and wife, arrested on suspicion of killing William C. Martin six years ago, were given a hearing before the Magistrate today and remanded for further hearing tomorrow. Both stoutly asserted their innocence.

[William C. Martin, who was a real-estate agent, was found brutally beaten and unconscious in his office April 5, 1879. When he recovered consciousness he declined to state how he came by his injuries, and soon afterwards died. There was no clew to the mystery until recently, when Sebastian Scheidt gave information to the effect that Rauch and wife confessed to him that they had killed Martin. Mrs. Rauch, the witness says, entered Martin's office and twisted his neck so as to choke him, while her husband beat him over the head.]

THE COAL FAMINE.

KANKAKEE, Ill., Feb. 23.—At Hersher, near Kankakee, yesterday forty farmers raided the coal-cars on the Illinois Central tracks and helped themselves to thirty tons of coal.

PACIFIC MAIL WINS.

Almost a Million Appropriated by the Senate for Carrying Foreign Mails.

Assertion that the Pacific Railroad Kings Will Profit to the Extent of $400,000.

How the Solons Put Themselves on Record When It Came to a Test Vote.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 23.—[Special.]—The Senate passed the Post-Office Appropriation bill. It overruled the Appropriations Committee in several respects, besides restoring the House provision that postage on newspapers sent from offices of publication shall be reduced to one cent per pound. It restores the Pacific Mail subsidy provision, and fixes the amount at $800,000. This was done by a vote of 30 to 18. The negative vote was wholly Democratic, with the exception of Hill of Colorado. Whatever any one may think of the merits of the subsidy proposition there can be no doubt that this provision was inserted in the bill by reason of the remarkably forcible and eloquent speech of Mr. Frye. Van Wyck attacked the amendment, saying it was intended for the Pacific Mail Company. He submitted an amendment providing that none of the appropriation should go to any steamship company now established which pays a dividend. Mr. Van Wyck declared that the Pacific Mail Company and the Oriental & Occidental Steamship Company were but tools of the men who controlled the transcontinental railroads, and he read from the celebrated Huntington letters to show that his assertion was true. Mr. Van Wyck supposed the amendment was in the line of the general protective idea to protect in part industries, and he wanted to prevent the money from going to an overfed industry that had grown fat. He was opposed to taking the people's money to subsidize such corporations.

Hill of Colorado read from a manual to show that the yearly profits of the Pacific Mail Company are over $12,000,000, and that it pays 6 per cent dividend on $20,000,000 of stock, much of it water.

THE PROBABLE FATE OF THE MEASURE.

It is to be seen whether the conference committee will permit this provision to remain in the bill. The House was as resolutely opposed to it as the Senate is earnestly in favor of it. Neither House will be likely to permit the Post-Office bill to fail on account of the subsidy proposition, but there is no doubt that a majority of the Senate believes that the way to restore our commerce to the seas is by this system of mail pay. The Senate by this vote has put the capstone upon the column of its inconsistency. It has shown that the vote the other day which declared that there should be no legislation upon appropriation bills was meaningless. That was a vote addressed only to an abstract proposition. When the subjects come up in detail the Senate votes as it pleases. Edmunds has learned his lesson. He has abandoned the task of trying to control the Senate in this matter, and today, whenever questions involving new legislation or points of order rose, he made no ruling, but submitted the points to the Senate.

On motion of Mr. Brown, and by unanimous consent, the vote adopting the amendment of the committee to strike out the lines, "And any article or item in any newspaper or other publication may be marked for observation, except by written or printed words, without increase of postage," was reconsidered, and that clause was kept in the bill.

THE DEBATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 23.—Consideration of the Post-Office Appropriation bill was resumed in the Senate.

Some debate arose on the committee's proposed amendment striking out the House provision that would require the Secretary of the Treasury to bid in competition with private parties for the manufacture of postage stamps, stamped envelopes, and postal-cards. On the question coming to vote the provision was struck out, as recommended by the Senate Committee—yeas 32, nays 20. The only Democrat voting in the affirmative was Beck; the only Republican in the negative was Sherman.

The Senate also agreed to the committee's amendments striking out the provisions for the extra 10-cent postage rate on letters intended for special expedition in delivery.

Mr. Maxey, by direction of the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads, offered an amendment to extend in favor of third-class post-offices the privilege given the Postmaster-General to lease suitable premises for the accommodation of first and second class offices. Ruled out on a point of order.

FRYE SPRINGS HIS AMENDMENT.

Mr. Frye offered an amendment appropriating $800,000 for the transportation of foreign mails, including transit across the Isthmus of Panama, and authorizing the Postmaster-General to contract with the lowest responsible bidder for the carriage of such mails, at not to exceed 50 cents per nautical mile on the trip each way actually traveled between the terminal points; but providing that such mails shall be carried on American steamships, and the aggregate of such contracts shall not exceed one-half the sum appropriated by the amendment.

Mr. Bayard made a point of order that Mr. Frye's amendment was general legislation.

Mr. Beck supported the point made by Mr. Bayard.

Mr. Frye said that Mr. Beck had always been consistent—had always endeavored to prevent anything being done for American ships.

A SUBSIDY, PURE AND SIMPLE.

Mr. Beck said Mr. Frye's amendment was a subsidy to a certain small class of men. It was the old Pacific Mail subsidy—an unjust discrimination giving $400,000 out of the Treasury to a few men now owning a few ships. There would be no time to build any new ships before this subsidy would expire, as it would expire with the appropriation-bill. This would enrich a few pets of Congress. Whenever Mr. Frye brought in a bill making raw materials free, he (Mr. Beck) would be found for it. As long as we kept a Chinese wall about our industries we were only crippling our own merchants by depriving them of markets.

FRYE'S DEFENSE.

Mr. Frye inquired whether it was not "subsidy" for a one-horse stage running through the back hills of Kentucky to get $500 a year—more than a dollar a year for every letter carried. He supposed it was no "subsidy" for the rest of the country to make up Kentucky's deficiency of $500,000 a year on her mail service. But it became "subsidy" when any one proposed to help an American steamship by paying a fair price for carrying the United States mails. The Pacific Mail Company was always brought up as a bugaboo whenever a proposition of that sort came up. Mr. Frye was not afraid of that bugaboo. That company had expended $10,000,000 in American shipyards, among American mechanics, instead of expending the same amount of money in shipyards in England or on the Clyde, where the Senator from Kentucky (Beck) would have it expended. Instead of $400,000 for the good of our merchant shipping, if Mr. Frye could have his way he would expend $4,000,000, so the American flag may be seen in the ports of the world, and we could carry not 15 per cent,

as at present, but 80 per cent, as in the past, of our own manufactures.

BECK'S REJOINDER.

Mr. Beck, replying to Mr. Frye, said the object of the Post-Office Appropriation bill was to provide for the expenses of the Post-Office under existing law. Its object was not to change existing law. Kentucky paid more into the Federal Treasury each year than Maine had paid altogether in the last half century. One State contributes to the Treasury in one form and other States in other forms. Why had we only 15 per cent of the carrying trade of our own products? Because we had a high tariff—because of the Republican party. When we had a Democratic Administration and a low tariff we had carried 80 per cent of our own products. Protection, subsidy, and the crippling of commerce by high taxation had reduced the United States to the pitiful position in which it was now in regard to shipping. The amendment of Mr. Frye would not help them.

A NAKED DONATION.

Mr. Vest said there should be no mistake about the question in hand. It was to encourage the building of ships in the United States. No legislation by Congress, however, could build up shipping or commerce under the present conditions of production in the United States. We might as well try to chain the wind. The amendment of Mr. Frye was a naked donation of $400,000 to the Pacific Mail Company. It was a subsidy, and subsidies don't pay. Railroads, and mining, and stock jobbing, and agriculture paid better than shipping. Until Americans found it paid better to work on the sea than on the land they would continue to work on land. The money provided by the pending amendment might as well be thrown into the ocean.

WHAT DEMOCRATIC ASCENDENCY MEANS.

Mr. Plumb would not discuss the whole question of merchant marine, nor of the prospects for it under the coming Democratic Administration. If there were complete Democratic ascendency American ships would simply mean English ships bought and paid for by American money. Mr. Plumb said the Postmaster-General believed it necessary for the Government to pay more than was now allowed by law. He, for one, was willing to say to the Democratic Postmaster-General that this experiment might be tried for a year.

On Mr. Bayard's point being brought to a vote, the amendment was held to be in order—yeas 33, nays 20.

PROTECTING INFANT INDUSTRIES.

Mr. Van Wyck offered an amendment to Mr. Frye's amendment providing that no part of the money should be paid to any steamship company now established and which had been paying dividends. Mr. Van Wyck in supporting his amendment said he supposed Mr. Frye's provision was meant for the protection of infant industries. He therefore saw no reason to pay any of it to a strong company like the Pacific Mail Company. That company had paid well. This money was, after all, for the benefit of the kings of our Pacific Railroads. They controlled the Pacific Mail Company. Mr. Van Wyck read from the letters of C. P. Huntington to show the relations of the Oriental & Occidental Steamship Company to the Pacific Mail. Mr. Van Wyck characterized Huntington as "that jolly historian of American politics"; his letters he denominated "those elegant epistles addressed to his friend Colton."

Mr. Van Wyck's amendment was not agreed to.

FRYE'S AMENDMENT AGREED TO AND THE BILL PASSED.

Mr. Frye's amendment was then agreed to—yeas 30, nays 18. The vote in detail was:

YEAS.

Blair,	Hale,	Mitchell,
Bowen,	Harrison,	*Morgan*,
Brown,	Hawley,	Morrill,
Call,	Hoar,	Platt,
Cameron (Wis.),	Ingalls,	Plumb,
Chace,	Jones (Nev.),	*Pugh*,
Conger,	Lapham,	Sawyer,
Cullom,	McMillan,	Sewell,
Dolph,	MAHONE,	Wilson—30.
Frye,	Miller (Cal.),	

NAYS.

Bayard,	*Groome*,	*Pendleton*,
Beck,	*Hampton*,	*Saulsbury*,
Coke,	*Harris*,	*Slater*,
Colquitt,	Hill,	*Vest*,
Garland,	*Jonas*,	*Voorhees*,
George,	*Maxey*,	*Williams*—18.

[Republicans in roman, Democrats in *italic*, Independents in SMALL CAPITALS. Recapitulation: Yeas—Republicans, 25; Democrats, 4; Independent, 1. Nays—Republican, 1; Democrats, 17.]

The Senate retained the House provision permitting newspaper articles to be marked without an increase of postage.

The bill was then read a third time and passed without division. It now goes to the House for concurrence or non-concurrence in the Senate amendments.

Mr. Mitchell said he would tomorrow call up private pension bills on the Senate calendar.

The Senate then went into executive session and when the doors reopened adjourned.

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

A Riot at Leavenworth, Kas.—Trouble on the Canadian Pacific—Industrial Items—Financial Notes.

LEAVENWORTH, Kas., Feb. 23.—[Special.]—According to agreement the striking miners went to the coal-shaft today to induce the colored miners to quit work. Mistaking their motive the strikers were fired upon by the negroes, but without injury. The negroes fled temporarily, but gathering a crowd marched in a body to the shaft. One Polish miner was hit over the head with a revolver, another with a pick, and a third with a hatchet. The strikers did not resist and the negroes finally came to their senses. All work is stopped at the shaft. The strikers will prosecute the leaders of the riot.

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 23.—[Special.]—D. F. Burke, a banker of Port Arthur, is endeavoring to secure payment of the claims of his brother and other contractors and the creditors of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. He says that the condition of affairs at Michipicoton and other points along the line is growing desperate, and that both the Ontario and Dominion Governments have been applied to for assistance in anticipation of a riot. The company has offered to pay the laboringmen directly, leaving the contractors and sub-contractors out, but this offer has not been accepted. The impression here is that the disturbance and distress are being exaggerated at the instance of the company, with a view of influencing Parliament into granting whatever they demand.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 23.—[Special.]—Several hundred men were ready to resume work at Oliver & Roberts' Wire-Mill this morning, but on being told they would be expected to do laborers' work in connection with wire-drawing, they determined to strike. They were willing to accept a reduction, but not, they say, to do double work for half wages.

Conventions of the several districts of the Amalgamated Association will be held the 4th of April, at which delegates will be elected to the scale convention in this city April 15. At both of these meetings the wage question will be the principal topic discussed. At the last meeting a conference committee will be appointed to confer with representatives of the manufacturers. It is not believed that the association will agree to accept any reduction, and further, that they, the manufacturers, cannot force them to do so.

OSKALOOSA, Ia., Feb. 23.—[Special.]—The Oskaloosa Board of Trade is preparing a proposition to the Oliver Chilled Plow-Works for location here.

HAGERSTOWN, Md., Feb. 23.—[Special.]—The Hagerstown Steam-Engine Works has increased its force and advanced wages to the standard of 1884.

DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 23.—[Special.]—The Leighton Coal Company of this city has made an assignment in favor of G. H. Russell of Perry. Liabilities, $15,000.

WINTER WHEAT.

PORTLAND, Ore., Feb. 23.—The crop reports from the entire district in Oregon and Washington Territory lying east of the Cascade Mountains agree that the heavy fall of snow was a splendid protection for wheat, and that five-sixths of the snow when it melted was absorbed by the soil, giving the wheat a remarkably good stand. The best estimates place the acreage of winter wheat at 32 per cent above last year. The surplus for export is put down at between 165,000 and 175,000 tons. These figures do not include Willamette Valley, in Western Oregon, whose surplus will approximate 200,000 tons.

THE AMERICAN NAVY.

Randall's Scheme for Its Reconstruction Meets Its Death in the House.

The Democrats Ready at All Times to Offer a Chromo for Incompetency.

Randall Defends His Fellows from a Charge of Chronic Hostility to the Navy.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 23.—[Special.]—Mr. Randall's elaborate scheme for the construction of a navy, which, according to an unverified rumor, had the support of Cleveland, who wished to save a year, went to its death in the House on a point of order. The Chairman ruled that it was new legislation and did not retrench expenditure. It was a ruling from which there could not have well been escape, as a plan which proposed to place the keys of the Treasury in the hands of a mixed board certainly could not be regarded as retrenching expenditure. One curious incident of this decision is that the rule which Mr. Randall labored so hard to have adopted has been used as a club to defeat a measure which seemed to him of importance. It may be doubted whether the scheme would have been approved by the House on its merits, for there was very determined opposition to it on both sides. Reed of Maine considered it as an indictment of the next Administration of incompetency and a confession that the regularly constituted authorities of the country were not qualified to do the work. He said the Democratic party offered a chromo for incompetency. Townshend of Illinois insisted that the proposition made the President and Secretary of the Navy simply the paymasters of the proposed naval board. It was very clear that the opposition upon its merits would have been formidable had not the plan been stricken out upon a point of order. It was well that the measure was defeated in that manner, for had the bill gone to the Senate with that provision incorporated in it the Senate most certainly would not have adopted it, but the discussion of it would have caused great delay, and there is now much danger in delay.

THE PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 23.—Mr. Randall moved that the House go into committee for the further consideration of the Naval Appropriation bill, and, though opposed by the supporters of the River and Harbor bill, the motion was carried—yeas 136, nays 125—and the House went into committee as indicated, with Mr. Wellborn in the chair.

Mr. Long concluded his speech in support of the proposition to increase the navy. He thought he spoke for his side of the House when he said he was ready to engage in the work of building up a navy, even if that work took place under a Democratic Administration, and the prestige of restoring the navy to its former glory attached to that Administration.

Mr. Hewitt of New York was ready to vote $30,000,000 for the restoration of the American navy. It was the sum the Government was bound to expend within the next five years, and he was willing to give a pledge today that the American Congress had the patriotism to vote the necessary money.

THE PROPOSED BOARD.

Mr. Cannon, while he wanted an American navy, did not consider that the pending bill presented a proper and orderly way of securing one. He criticised the provision for the creation of a board composed in part of civilians and the consequent abolition of the present Naval Advisory Board. The only result of the bill would be the building of four ships at a cost of the Lord only knows what. He wanted a navy, but he did not see any means of getting it by the plan proposed; and if it were not that the gentlemen from Pennsylvania and New York (Randall and Hutchins) had the reputation of being candid, honest men, he should say they wanted to resort to a subterfuge to prevent the building of a navy. He wanted the Democratic Administration to be an honest one, but such reckless appropriation of money as was proposed would wreck any Administration and debauch any service.

Mr. Holman saw no necessity for any haste in building a navy, and thought Congress should wait until the new cruisers were completed and their utility demonstrated.

OPPOSED TO JOHN ROACH.

Mr. Townshend expressed his readiness to respond to the demand of the people for rebuilding the American navy, and his anxiety to see the flag floating above the navy as formidable as when borne on the land. But he could not see why the Democratic party of the House should become so quickly panic-stricken, and should leap from the conservative policy which it had followed so many years into the opposit extreme. Therefore he would move at the proper time to limit the amount for rebuilding the navy to $8,000,000. He regarded the proposition as a vote of want of confidence in the ability and integrity of the future President and Secretary of the Navy. It would result in opening the doors of the Treasury to John Roach, and would, in effect, subsidize him to the full extent of the $150,000,000 surplus which remained in the Treasury.

Mr. Hiscock favored the building up of the navy, but opposed the plans brought forward by the Committee on Appropriations.

A CHROMO FOR INCOMPETENCY.

Mr. Reed said this was an astonishing proposition both in matter and manner. It indicted and convicted the next Administration of incompetency before it was born. He ridiculed the composition of the proposed board and the duties assigned it. The board was to give prizes. A first prize—What for? For a vessel we were going to build. A second prize—What for? For a vessel we were not going to build. [Laughter.] That was consistent with the life of the Democratic party. It was always giving a chromo for incompetency.

Mr. Thomas opposed the proposition as to building the hulls of four vessels at unlimited cost. It was not known whether they were to be wood, or iron, or steel, or whether they were to be frigates, gunboats, or rams. There was not one cent given for a gun, or for machinery, or for rigging. There was nothing in the proposition but a provision for a lot of Democratic politicians who are alleged naval architects.

Mr. Keifer opposed the provisions of the bill, as they would not give the country a navy.

RANDALL ON THE DEFENSIVE.

Mr. Randall said an effort had been made to create the impression that the Democratic party was hostile to the navy. Its history was the reverse. A further effort had been made to show that the Committee on Appropriations at the last session had been hostile to building up the navy. This he denied, and appealed to the record of that committee to sustain that denial. He argued in support of the pending provisions of the bill. If they were faulty in details they could be corrected. For one, he did not object to a limitation of the appropriation, if the limitation was large enough to make it certain that the desired result would be secured. It was an exception to make an unlimited appropriation, and he was not afraid to make an exception when a great National result was to be achieved and the honor of the Nation was to be elevated, and he would be a poor Representative who would not do something under the circumstances.

Mr. McAdoo gave notice that he would offer an amendment for the rehabilitation of the navy-yards, so that in building the American navy of American materials it might be built in American navy-yards.

Mr. Ellis gave his perfect adherence to the plan for a reconstruction of the navy proposed by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Randall).

This closed the general debate on the second section of the bill, and Mr. Thomas raised the point of order against the section that it changed existing law and was not in the interest of economy.

VARIOUS POINTS UNDER DISCUSSION.

Mr. Stone raised the further point that the subject-matter of the section should have been properly reported by the Committee on Naval Affairs, and was not within the jurisdiction of of the Appropriations Committee.

The Chair declined to rule on this latter point of order, but sustained that raised by Mr. Thomas, and the section was stricken from the bill.

Mr. Randall then wished to postpone further consideration of the bill for the present and to proceed to the consideration of the Deficiency bill, but objection was made.

Mr. Talbot offered an amendment appropriating $1,780,000 for the completion of a steel cruiser of not less than 5,000 nor more than 6,000 tons displacement, or armament therefor, authorized by act of Congress approved Aug. 5, 1882.

Mr. Thomas favored the amendment as being a practical beginning to the work of building up a navy.

Mr. Hewitt of New York said what we wanted was a real navy and not a sham one. An addition of this ship to the navy would simply give us another failure. To appropriate for it would be simply money thrown away.

Mr. McAdoo regarded the amendment as a proposition to produce an American Esmeralda, and, so regarding, would vote for it.

The amendment was adopted—91 to 67.

On motion of Mr. Randall, the amendment was amended by adding a proviso that the Secretary of the Navy shall approve the construction of said vessel.

Mr. Thomas offered an amendment appropriating $2,204,000 for the completion of the Puritan, Terror, Monadnock, Amphitrite, and Miantonomah, provided their completion shall be recommended by the Secretary of the Navy.

Lost—64 to 95.

On motion of Mr. Boutelle, an amendment was adopted providing for the return of the Alert, with the thanks of this Government, to the Government of Great Britain; for the transfer of the Bear to the Treasury Department to be used as a revenue-cutter in Alaskan waters; and for the use of the Thetis in the navy as a surveying vessel.

The committee then rose and reported the bill to the House.

The action of the committee in adopting the Talbot amendment was ratified by the House—yeas 111, nays 99.

The bill passed, and the House took a recess until 8—the evening session for the consideration of business relating to the District of Columbia.

A MATTER OF RELIGION.

That Rogers Park School Trouble.

Lawrence M. Ennis appeared before Judge Tuley yesterday in the interest of his young brother, Stephen, who has brought suit against the Principal of the Rogers Park grammar school and the School Directors of that suburban village to restrain them from expelling the youthful Catholic from the school or making him say Protestant prayers. The case came up yesterday on a motion for a temporary injunction. Mr. Ennis read the bill, the particulars of which have been given heretofore, setting forth that Stephen went to school, demeaned himself with propriety, and for refusing to unite in the prayers of the school was expelled. Mr. Ennis called the attention of the court to the Constitution of the State of Illinois, which provides that all children shall be entitled to a good common-school education, and to the article in the Bill of Rights assuring all citizens their full civil and political rights without reference to their religious opinions.

For the defendants A. A. Exline argued, in the first place, that the bill showed no facts sufficient to entitle the complainant to relief, since, even though the allegations should be taken as true, there was an adequate remedy in a court of common law by means of a mandamus. The boy was already expelled, he said, and there was no scope for an injunction. Mr. Exline then offered to read affidavits to disprove the charges of the bill, but Judge Tuley told him he must either demur or answer, and could not do both at once. Mr. Exline excused the absence of pleadings for the defense because he had not received timely notice of the motion, and Mr. Ennis, who lives at Rogers Park, shifted the responsibility for his tardiness upon the snow-drifts. Finally Judge Tuley continued the case till next Monday to enable the defendants to plead, and granted them leave to answer the bill without waiving the right to demur to its legal sufficiency.

The principal of the grammar school is Philip Recker, who claims to be of unsectarian views in religion. Of the other defendants, who constitute the Board of Directors, D. W. Kean is a Methodist, Joseph Kline a Catholic, and C. H. Ceperley is not a member of any church. Affidavits of all the defendants are in the hands of Mr. Exline. They set forth the diversity in the religious views of the defendants in order to avert the suspicion of sectarian prejudice. The affidavit of the principal defendant, Recker, furthermore avers that the boy Stephen was never required to unite in the prayers of the school, but only to observe a respectful decorum during the hour of prayer, and that when told to rest his head upon his hand he flatly refused, and said with an air of insolence: "I don't have to," adding that his brother had told him he need not do so. There are other affidavits which Mr. Exline proposes to offer at the proper time from children in the school which confirm the account given by Mr. Recher. Belle Benson, Belle Easter, and Sadie Cameron swear that Stephen was to blame, and the witnesses for the defense pretty generally concur in making Stevie out to be an unruly boy in whom the suggestion of "conscientious scruples" is a trifle ludicrous. On the other hand, it is observed that a great many hardened reprobates have been punctilious in the observances of the Roman Catholic religion.

The affidavits for the defense are not yet on file, but a counter-affidavit for the boy is with the Clerk of the court, sworn to by Henry Daly, a schoolboy who sat only two seats away from Stephen. Harry Daly swears that he and three other children, Edmund and Stephen Tuohy and Margaret Lyons, took no part in the prayer, and did not assume the requisit position, but all sat respectfully and quietly; that the Principal, Mr. Recher, singled out Steve Ennis and ordered him to take the position of prayer and unite in the exercises, which the boy respectfully and politely refused to do, saying that he did not come there to say prayers, and that his brother did not wish him to say prayers or unite in religious worship. Recher thereupon repeated the demand, and upon the refusal of Stephen to obey ordered him to take his books and go home, and not to return until he was willing to unite in religious worship. Stephen, the affidavit alleges, was "neither defiant, impudent, nor saucy; he sat in an orderly position, and had not been guilty of whispering or other misconduct," nor did the affiant ever see him guilty of any misconduct whatsoever during the hour of prayer. Harry Daly further swears that Stephen was no more guilty of disobedience to the rules than he himself and three others, who were not required to take the position of prayer; that about Feb. 18, since the commencement of this suit, Recher, during school hours, addressed his pupils for almost three-quarters of an hour about the suit, urging them to support the school and the teacher, and assuring them that "if they did not do so a policeman would come and take them," and on several subsequent occasions the defendant is averred to have delivered similar harangues. Harry says he sat close by Stephen, and that the girls who signed the affidavits for the defendant sat far away from him.

Some of Mr. Ennis' friends tell him he should have made the prayer of the bill even broader, and asked an injunction against the offering of prayers of any sort in the school-room. He thinks, however, that it will be sufficient if he can show that Catholic children cannot be compelled to conform to Protestant modes of worship.

THE DOMINION.

A Murderer Captured After a Long Chase—Baum's Examination.

BRACEBRIDGE, Ont., Feb. 23—[Special.]—Jan. 10, 1882, in the town of Austerlitz, Columbia County, N. Y., Oscar F. Beckwith, alias Charles White, murdered his companion and partner and cut the body into pieces, burning the head and limbs in a box stove and salting down the trunk. The remains were afterward found in the shanty occupied by the deceased and the prisoner. Detective J. B. Gildersleeve of Kinderhook, N. Y., followed the criminal to the shores of the Pacific, thence through Canada along the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and succeeded in arresting him at South River, in the District of Parry Sound.

CHATHAM, Ont., Feb. 23.—[Special.]—Baum, the alleged Texan swindler, was brought before Judge Belle today. The prosecution preferred eighteen charges—seventeen for forgery and altering mercantile paper and one alleging that Baum defrauded Oliver & Griggs out of about $150,000 by forged bills of lading signed by one Easton. He is also alleged to have burned his own store with the intention to defraud the insurance companies. An adjournment to Thursday was agreed upon to allow the Judge to rule upon the point raised by the defense.

An Extraordinary Sight.

VICTORIA, B. C., Feb. 23.—A meteor passed over the city this morning of enormous size and appeared like a mass of molten iron. The noise caused by the passage was like that of escaping steam. Smoke and flames were thrown off and it was seen to descend into the Sea of Haro and sink. A cloud of spray and steam marked the spot where it struck. This extraordinary phenomenon was witnessed by many persons.

SHOVERS OF THE QUEER CAUGHT.

SUNBURY, Pa., Feb. 23.—Two counterfeiters, named James F. Adams and John Drumheller of Catawissa, were arrested here today by Detective McSweeney of Pittsburg. They belonged to the gang, with headquarters at Shamokin, who have been circulating counterfeit money all over this part of the country. E. D. Gordy of Shamokin was also arrested.

AT SPRINGFIELD.

The Customary Waste of Time in the Joint Senatorial Convention.

"Fine Work" in the Tenth Ward as Unearthed in the Parker-Dolan Contest.

Brief Sessions in Both Branches of the Legislature—An Insane Hospital Report.

THE SENATORSHIP.

HAINES AS USUAL CASTS THE ONLY VOTE IN THE JOINT CONVENTION.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 23.—[Special.]—The joint convention today was short. Haines' vote for Morrison was the only one cast. Forty three Senators and 103 Representatives answered to the roll-call. It is not likely that a vote will be had tomorrow and perhaps not Wednesday, as the Morrison people do not want too many ballots this week. They are claiming tonight that all the kickers are now in line except Mulhearn and Schlesinger of Cook. Brachtendorf, it is said, has agreed to come in at the request of Ald. John Colvin, who has been promised the position of Collector of Internal Revenue at Chicago by Morrison and is ready to give Brachtendorf a good place under him. Schlesinger, it is stated, will be promised a good place, and Mulhearn is the only Chicago kicker about whom any fear is now expressed. Morgan of Will is also counted as a convert since visiting his constituents. This would give Morrison an even hundred votes, leaving Streeter and Mulhearn out in the cold. All these claims are to be taken with allowance.

THE BROWN CANDIDACY.

The Brown candidacy has lagged somewhat today, owing to the failure of the man with the barrel to put in an appearance. But the chiefs of the opposition are going about protesting that they are not hostile to Morrison, but claiming if it becomes evident he cannot be elected his friends must not assume to defeat the election of any other Democrat. The opposition is not inclined to push the move for a ten-day recess till Morrison has had a chance to make good his claim of 100 or 101 votes. However, as representatives of the railroad interests they have arranged for free transportation to Washington of a crowd to spread the news that Morrison's election is an impossibility and some other Democrat must be chosen.

BISHOP OBERLY.

The Albany dispatch stating John Oberly refused to come home and unite the Illinois Democrats because of his loyalty to Morrison has caused some of the Democratic members to poke a good deal of fun at the Bishop. They say he might get half a dozen votes. They object, nevertheless, to his assuming to speak for the Cleveland Administration, saying that the influences which sent him to Albany to boom W. C. Goudy for Attorney-General could of course draw upon him for all the letters they wanted, but before the business is through Springer will have a word to say regarding Oberly's mission and the attitude of the Administration in the Illinois Senatorial fight.

The Republican steering committee held a meeting tonight and decided if the Democrats make a move for a ten-days' recess they would oppose it. Senator Streeter also said today that he would vote against any such scheme.

THE DOLAN-PARKER CONTEST.

SOME MORE "FINE WORK" IN THE FIFTH PRECINCT OF THE TENTH WARD.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 23.—[Special.]—The sub-committee which is engaged in counting the ballots in the First Senatorial District wound up its session this afternoon in a row. At one time it appeared as though some of the members might come to blows. The quarrel was over the counting of the Fifth Precinct of the Tenth Ward, where the votes of both Parker and Kennedy, the regular Republican candidates, were scaled down to what seemed an unreasonable amount. When the count had been completed it was found that Kennedy's vote had been reduced from 450, as returned by the judges of election, to 291½, and Parker from 411 to 273. This was a loss for Parker of 138 votes and for Kennedy of 158½. A further examination showed that Carter, whose name was placed upon the Mason Congressional ticket in place of Parker and Kennedy, had run up from the five votes given him by the election judges to 162. This resulted from the fact that fifty-four Mason tickets with three votes each for Carter were found among the ballots, but they had not been counted for him. When this discovery was made Parker objected to counting them, declaring that they were fraudulent ballots and had been put in for the evident purpose of cutting down his vote to aid Dolan's contest. Kennedy made a like objection, and then the members of the committee took up the discussion. The two Democrats, Stevens and Cherry, insisted that the Carter tickets should be counted, while Chapman and Goodnow, the Republicans, declared that the Carter tickets had evidently been put in the envelope for a fraudulent purpose. Parker demanded that he be furnished with the numbers of the Carter tickets and a list of the persons opposite those numbers of the poll-book, so that he could obtain affidavits as to whether they had voted for Carter or not. This demand was denied by the Democrats and the discussion became quite warm. It was finally agreed that the votes should be counted as they appeared with a note of the objections of the Republicans. The envelope containing the ballots was properly sealed and the ballots themselves gave no evidence of having been tampered with. The only thing unusual was that the Republican tickets were arranged in one bundle and the Democratic in another, as appeared in several other precincts.

The precincts counted today were the Third, Fourth, and Fifth of the Tenth Ward. Parker gained fifteen in the Fourth and lost three in the Third and eighteen in the Fifth. Dolan's vote was unchanged in the Third, but he lost six and a half in the Fourth and three in the Fifth. Kennedy made a net loss on today's count of 145 and McHale a loss of 156. As both of them are so far ahead there is no significance to this. The chief point is that a very ignorant and neglectful lot of judges did the work. Up to date the ten precincts counted by the committee show that Parker has made a net gain of 18½ over the vote returned by the judges of election. There are 98 votes still in dispute which the Democrats may count for Dolan, but even if they should there would only be a net loss of 78 votes for Parker. The judges returned him 623 over Dolan in the district. Eight precincts remain to be counted.

LEGISLATIVE.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE SENATE.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 23.—[Special.]—In the Senate today a dozen or more anti-butterine petitions were presented. Bills were introduced:

By Senator Whitney—To relieve incumbered property from taxation.

By Senator Leman—Amending the Election law so as to make the penalty for unlawful voting not less than one nor more than five years.

By Senator Cochran—Amending the law of township insurance so as to permit fire-insurance companies to include damage by tornadoes, lightning, etc.

The Senate Committee on Elections is hard at work. Numerous bills have been presented. A sub-committee has been appointed to examine them all and report. The general opinion is that most of the bills attempt too much. The only changes likely to be recommended will be simple. Members of the Citizens' Association of Chicago have been invited to appear before the committee Wednesday afternoon and explain the features of their bill.

The Senate Committee on Penitentiaries and Reformatories met at 2:30 p. m. The bills of Senators Hereley, Bell, and Seiter relative to convict labor were referred to a sub-committee of three.

It is expected that Haines will announce the committees tomorrow.

IN THE HOUSE.

The session of the House today was absolutely wasted. The election of Bailey Dawson as a Republican Assistant Clerk was the special order, but no quorom could be had for any sort of business.

THE ELGIN ASYLUM.

EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ILLINOIS NORTHERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 23.—[Special.]—The eighth annual report of the Illinois Northern Hospital for the Insane at Elgin is just through the press. The number of patients in the hospital the 1st day of October, 1882, was 520. Since that time 257 have been admitted, making the total number under treatment during the last two years 777. Of this number 208 were discharged, and there have been thirty-six deaths, leaving 533 inmates of the institution the 30th of September, 1884.

Of the 208 discharged, 84 were restored to reason—males 41, females 43. Sixty-eight were relieved, fifty-four were discharged not improved, and two were dismissed as not insane when admitted. The percentage of recoveries on the total number discharged during the biennial period reported upon was 34.5. The ratio of mortality to the average number treated was 2.08 per cent, and in 1884 alone 4 per cent. The trustees submit an estimate asking an appropriation of $150,000 to construct a building furnishing accommodations for 300 more patients. This is considered necessary on account of the present condition of the hospital population as compared with the population of the district which the hospital must accommodate. The trustees report a balance of $12,567 of the last appropriation yet on hand, and estimate $100,000 per annum as the appropriation necessary for the ordinary expenses. The following is a full list of the appropriations requested:

New building for insane	$150,000
Electric-light plant	10,500
Front fence	1,500
Repairs and contingent fund, $5,000 per annum	10,000
Artificial lake or reservoir	5,000
Outside fire-line	4,289
Side track	17,969
Improvement of grounds, $1,000 per annum	2,000
Ordinary expenses, $100,000 per annum	200,000
Total	$401,258

The ordinary expenses of the institution for the year ended Sept. 30, 1883, were $113,842, and for the year ended Sept. 30, 1884, $121,782.

SPORTING MATTERS.

Base-Ball—Chicago's New Grounds.

As the base-ball season approaches considerable speculation is being indulged in with reference to the new location of the league grounds in Chicago. President Spalding and those interested with him in the work have managed to conduct matters very quietly, and the public has thus far received no intimation as to what has been done. In speaking of the matter to a reporter for THE TRIBUNE yesterday Mr. Spalding said: "There is really no object in keeping the matter secret, save that I prefer to entirely perfect arrangements before acquainting the public with the plans. I will say, however, that the grounds have been secured, and all that remains is for the lease to be properly acknowledged by the owners of the property, now in the East, and returned to us. I think I can safely say that the new grounds will equal any in the West, and that we will have much more space than the old grounds upon the Lake-Front afforded. As to location the grounds are easily accessible, and will require a ride of not more than fifteen minutes from the business centre. In the matter of appointment we shall inaugurate some radical changes which I think the public will approve of, and which will make the new grounds as attractive as any now in use by the league nines. Within the next few days the public will be fully informed as to the location."

Mr. Spalding goes East next week, and during the inauguration will be a guest of President Nick Young at Washington, after which both will proceed to New York to attend the National League meeting in that city, the principal work of which will be to arrange the schedule of games for the coming season.

The work of arranging the matter for the "Base-Ball Guide of 1884" is proceeding rapidly, and the book will be one of the most voluminous and interesting of any published for several seasons past. In the batting record for last season O'Rourke heads the list, with Sutton of Boston and Kelly and Anson of Chicago following in the order named.

Of the first sixteen names which head the record six of the players are Chicago men.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 23.—[Special.]—Ed Crane, the famous long-distance thrower of last year's Boston Unions, has signed to play centre-field with the Providences in place of Hines, who has refused to sign. If Hines should conclude to sign he will be taken only at a reduced salary.

Billiard Talk.

The Perkins-Emery billiard match which took place at Hershey Music-Hall last week, has resulted in the issuing of several challenges and a great deal of talk among players of local reputation. For three months past Capt. A. C. Anson has been indefatigable in his efforts to draw Frank Parker of the Brunswick-Balke Company into a match, and four weeks ago issued a challenge to Parker to play two games, one at cushion carrom and the other at straight rail. Anson's forfeit money remained in Tom Foley's hands for nearly two weeks, and Parker, during that time, seemed to ignore Anson's existence.

Charley Parker of the Superior Hall, on the North Side, comes to the front with a challenge in behalf of his protégé, William Hartley, who, although never having played a match game, is said to be quite strong in his play at straight rail. The challenge was undoubtedly directed at Emery and Perkins, but these men say that they want another go at each other, and it is understood that Perkins intends issuing a challenge to Emery for a game at straight rail and stakes of $1,000 a side. Emery, it is said, will not notice Hartley's challenge.

The success of Tom Foley's tournament at Collender's, which has just ended, has had the effect of arousing other prominent patrons of the game in Chicago, and similar events will be inaugurated during the coming month by both George Slosson and Billy Mussey.

The last two regular games of the Collender-Hall amateur billiard tournament were played last evening. The first game, played by Clark against McChesney, resulted in a victory for the former by a score of 150 to 137. Time of game one hour and forty minutes; number of innings sixty-three. The second game, between Clark and Eckert, was won by the latter in one hour and forty-five minutes, the score extending through fifty-eight innings, and standing 150 to 128. The result of these games ties Eckert and Wagner for first place, giving Clark third place, with Matthews, Van Vlatin, and Murdock tied for fourth and fifth places. This will necessitate play-off games, although Clark has won and will hold third place. The games will be played before the close of the present week.

Pugilistic.

Jack Burke, the "Irish Lad," returns to the city from New York tonight. He will be accompanied by his wife, whom he has brought here from London, and Edwin Bibby, the ex-champion catch-as-catch-can wrestler, who is to meet James Faulkner in a mixed match of five falls at Hershey Hall Thursday night. Alf Greenfield, who is to meet Burke in a five-round glove contest at Battery D next Monday night, will probably arrive Friday. The meeting between these two pugilists will be looked for with keen interest by sporting-men throughout the country, owing to the fact that when they last met, in Manchester, England, Greenfield was awarded the fight, but under Burke's protest. At that time Burke was scarcely 20 years old.

The New Orleans Races.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 23.—The weather today was cloudy and cool; the track moderately good.

First race, five furlongs—Tomahawk first, Secret second, Carrilla third. Time, 1:06.

Second race, seven and a half furlongs—Keno first, Metropolis second, Wild Kansas third. Time, 1:43¼.

Third race, handicap, three-quarters of a mile—Capt. Warren first, Valley Forge second, Lucy Johnson third. Time, 1:18¾.

Fourth race, handicap, one mile—John Sullivan first, Princess second, Leroy third. Time, 1:48.

A Cock Fight.

A cock fight for a purse of $250 a side took place last evening in the rear of a grog-shop on State street, near Thirteenth. The usual crowd was on hand, and the presence of Democratic politicians gave the affair an "odor of respectability." The battles were between West and South Side birds, and were hotly contested throughout. The West Side birds proved the victors, and their backers reaped quite a harvest.

A MISSING COUNTY TREASURER.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 23.—Fred Becker, County Treasurer of Chippewa County, has been missing from his home for a week, and an examination of his accounts shows a shortage of between $10,000 and $12,000 it is said. There is said to be evidence of his having taken over half the latter amount with him in cash.

A FAMINE IN WEST VIRGINIA.

WHEELING, W. V., Feb. 23.—There have been reports for some time past of great distress in portions of the Counties of Lewis, Braxton, Calhoun, and Gilmer caused by the failure of the crops last year, and today the Legislature took measures to relieve the sufferers. A large amount of stock died.

THE MACKIN CASE.

Probability that It May Not Be Carried Above the Circuit Court.

Rumors that Gleason Has Made Up His Mind to Tell All the Truth.

O'Brien's Conflicting Stories—For Gleason's Sympathizers—A Card from Dwyer.

FUTURE PROCEEDINGS.

WHAT IS BEING DONE TO PUSH THE CASE.

The attorneys of William J. Gallagher and Joseph C. Mackin are supposed to be making preparations to argue the motion for a new trial. Henry Wendell Thomson is the only one in the city who will represent them in their fight for liberty, Frank D. Turner, it being understood, having dropped out of the case. Nothing has been heard from Judge Turpie since he left for his home in Indianapolis, and, as he will want to take part in the argument, an effort is to be made to have a day set so that he can be present. Mr. Thomson has said nothing to District-Attorney Tuthill on the subject, and the latter, though anxious to have the matter disposed of as soon as possible, is taking a rest. Both will doubtless appear before Judge Blodgett some day this week and ask him to fix a time when he can hear the motion.

Mr. Thomson was not very communicative yesterday as to the course he intends to pursue. All he would say was: "We intend to fight for a new trial, and if it is not granted the case will go to the Circuit Court on a writ of error. We think there are errors on which a strong fight can be made. The chief one is, 'Had the court jurisdiction?'"

Mr. Turner said he considered the prospect pretty dark. It was hard to set aside a verdict or reverse a decision of a United States court, as the Judges "did just about as they pleased." A fight would be made by Mackin and Gallagher, but just what they proposed doing he didn't know. The motion for a new trial would probably be overruled, and then the case might be taken to the Circuit Court on a writ of error. There were errors in the case which, he believed, if properly handled, would result in setting aside the verdict. Judge Blodgett did not follow the authorities in charging the jury as to circumstantial evidence, and, after defining "a reasonable doubt," asked them how they could have such a doubt. The question of jurisdiction would be an important one. There was no evidence to show that there was any intention to interfere with the vote for Congressman, or that it was tampered with. However, Judge Blodgett's ruling on that question was probably correct—that the substitution of the bogus ballots for the genuine ones really amounted to destroying that many ballots for Congressman. Mr. Turner said he anticipated the verdict rendered, but he regarded the conviction of Gallagher upon such testimony as an "outrage."

LEONARD SWETT.

Leonard Swett, attorney for Gleason, said he hadn't decided what course he would pursue, or rather wouldn't say anything on the subject, since he didn't try his cases in the newspapers any more than he could help. His business was to defend Gleason, and he didn't intend to join hands with the counsel of the other defendants. He had kept aloof from them thus far and should do so in the future.

"It is said that Gleason has finally told you 'the whole truth,' having heretofore kept back the larger part of it. Is that true?"

"I can't talk about that."

"And, furthermore, that you are now trying to fix up a compromise with Mr. Tuthill by which Gleason's sentence is to be suspended in consideration of his telling all he knows?"

"I can't talk about that."

A HAPPY TRIO.

District-Attorney Tuthill and Gen. Hawley and Gen. Stiles, who were associated with him in the prosecution, were happy over their victory, having been congratulated by nearly every one they met since the verdict was rendered.

Col. Tuthill believed the verdict would stand, no matter what plan the other side might adopt to nullify it. He received the following telegram yesterday from a well-known Democratic lawyer:

"NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—*Col. Richard S. Tuthill, United States Building:* Thanks and congratulations for your splendid victory. Now there is hope of honest elections and good government. C. C. BONNEY."

Gen. Hawley said the law questions had been fully discussed during the trial, and Judge Blodgett gave his decisions only after careful consideration of the points.

Gen. Stiles said it was usual in all criminal cases to make a motion for a new trial and object to this and that. The plan was to fight all along the line. The friends of Mackin, Gallagher, and Gleason would try to keep them out of the penitentiary, but would be unsuccessful. Judge Blodgett was satisfied about the jurisdiction. No time would be wasted unnecessarily. Criminal cases were generally left to take care of themself after the verdict was rendered, but this one was going to be looked after.

WHAT IS TO HAPPEN.

It is pretty certain that in the event of the overruling of the motion for a new trial, which is very probable, the case will be taken to the Circuit Court on a writ of error, and thus have Judge Gresham pass upon the legal points involved. The claim will be made that the United States District Court has no jurisdiction on the ground that, as a matter of law, the only person who can be punished for tampering with the returns is an election officer, and that the County Clerk, in whose care and custody the returns were, is not such an officer within the meaning of the United States statute; also, as a matter of fact, as appeared from the evidence upon the trial, there was no tampering with anything relating to the returns for Congressman, the whole criminal act, commencing and ending with the attempt to make a fraudulent certificate for Rudolph Brand as State Senator. Judge Gresham will either affirm or reverse the judgment of the court below. If the latter, the case will go back for another trial. If the former, that ends the litigation, and the judgment will be put into force and the defendants receive their sentence.

IT COSTS A GOOD DEAL.

Should the judgment be affirmed they can, however, continue the fight, but the expense will be heavy. So far, according to the best information obtainable, Mackin, who has footed all the bills for the defense of Gallagher and himself, has paid out nearly $10,000. This money, of course, did not come out of his own pocket, being furnished, it is said, by Mike McDonald and one or two others, who have a special interest in Mackin. To carry the case beyond the Circuit Court would take $5,000 more. Whether McDonald will stand this is a question. He can do so and not feel it, as he swore, when qualifying as bondsman before Commissioner Hoyne Saturday, that he was worth $750,000 over and above his debts, which amounted to $1,500.

The last resort is a writ of habeas corpus. A prominent lawyer said yesterday that where it appeared by the record that a court went beyond its jurisdiction and imposed a punishment, the Supreme Court would discharge the prisoner by habeas corpus. This had been done in several cases, but a lawyer would be slow in advising this course unless the record disclosed clearly that there was no jurisdiction, as failure would injure his reputation. Application could first be made to Justice Harlan, the Supreme Court Justice for this district, but, if he refused, application could be made to the full bench at Washington.

WHAT THEY HOPE.

The impression prevails, however, that the case will not go beyond the Circuit Court. If its decision is adverse, Mackin and Gallagher will probably go to jail and depend upon their friends to bring influence to bear at Washington to secure a pardon on the ground of the "work" they have done for the Democratic party.

Gleason and his counsel, Leonard Swett, were in the United States District Court at 10 o'clock yesterday morning to enter into a new recognizance, his bondsman being Charles J. Stromberg of the J. M. W. Jones Printing Company. Judge Blodgett, however, did not come in from Waukegan, and District-Attorney Tuthill told them the old bond would hold good until this morning.

An attempt was made to get some expression from Gleason, but he refused to talk.

WAITING FOR A SQUEAL.

GLEASON SAID TO HAVE DETERMINED TO TELL THE WHOLE TRUTH.

It was currently rumored around town yesterday that Mr. Arthur Gleason had at last resolved to make a clean breast of it. He has resolved, it is said, to stop telling half-truths and will now tell all he knows. He has had only a conviction for his trouble in enacting the rôle of an injured innocent so far. He is going to act a new part. He is convinced that the best way is to make a clean breast of it, and it is understood he has made arrangements accordingly. At a down-town restaurant last Sunday Gleason said to a North-Side merchant: "I have not told one-fifteenth part of what I know about Ryan's office. The town will be astonished some day." What Gleason has to say he would not speak about, but it is understood from his intimates, relatives, and associates that he will tell about the employment in the County Clerk's office of incompetent, lazy, and worthless men at the dictation of ward workers; how certain favorits of the County Clerk have been given opportunities for money-making of which they have largely availed themselves; and how loosely the election returns of November, 1883, were kept. It is even stated that Mr. Gleason will be able to tell the opportunities that were offered in the office with which he has been connected to elect Henry M. Shepard as Superior Court Judge and to count out Judge Jameson; how Hannigan and Van Pelt were declared elected over Rodgers and Scanlan, though the last named had received the larger vote. Whatever statement Gleason may make will undoubtedly lead to a thorough, searching, and comprehensive investigation of the County Clerk's office, and, perhaps, to several indictments. Gleason knows his power now and he will use it. His attorney will not permit him to use his knowledge for vindictiveness. He will commend him to use it for the public good. In view of the value of Gleason's information Judge Blodgett may be induced to deal leniently with him.

SOME STORIES.

O'BRIEN'S CONTRADICTORY STATEMENTS.

Thomas F. O'Brien, now in the County Jail on the charge of subornation of perjury, has not yet "squealed"—that is, he has not yet squealed in the true acceptation of that term; but he has been telling all he knows, and perhaps a great deal more. O'Brien is a full-blown Ananias. If his fellow-prisoners and the jail officials are to believed he is one of the most versatile liars within the limits of Chicago. He has already given about fifty versions of how he came to introduce Sullivan the printer to Mackin. The only details of the story on which his various statements are in agreement are that he did introduce Sullivan to Mackin at the Palmer House; that he met Sullivan at Sims' saloon, and that he slept with his tool the night before he committed perjury. He tells various Munchausen stories of how he became acquainted with Mackin. The one he repeats most frequently is that J. H. Cameron introduced him to the fine worker. This repetition may be due to the fact that he thinks Cameron is going to die—and dead men tell no tales. The evidence of O'Brien would be almost worthless should he turn State's evidence. He is one of the worst, if not the worst, of the Eighteenth Ward rounders. His time for several years has been spent either in the Justices' courts, where he occasionally got on as a juror, or in the bridewell. He has managed to vote at least once at every election for ten years. It is currently reported that he commended himself to the "fine workers" by a story he told of how he had perjured himself for five hours on the stand during the investigation of the Farwell-Le Moyne election contest. The Government will not care to use this fellow's testimony. It would be worthless. He will probably be railroaded to the penitentiary.

Gilmore is a different stamp of man altogether from O'Brien. He knows a great deal of the fine work carried on before the election, and if he could be got to tell about his relations with Hitchcock and other Harrisonian henchmen his evidence would be most interesting reading.

FOR GLEASON'S SYMPATHIZERS.

A CORRESPONDENT HAS A WORD TO SAY.

CHICAGO, Feb. 23.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The jury which convicted Mackin, Gallagher, and Gleason was not only a fearless and a non-partisan body, it was also a body capable of keen and just discrimination. If it were moved by the excitement of the hour it would have convicted every man before it, just as a mob organized to suppress lawlessness has been frequently known to lynch innocent men. It did not do so. It convicted only where there was evidence to justify conviction. Where such evidence was absent it acquitted. A review of the evidence shows that there was ample cause for conviction in each case where the jury convicted. Yet there seems to be a maudlin sympathy for the man Gleason, which is only accounted for on the theory that those who entertain it have not read the evidence. Let us briefly call attention to Gleason's part in the conspiracy and to the character of Gleason—not as given by some enemy, but as Gleason gives and swears to it himself.

1. Gleason swears that Ryan, the County Clerk, sent him an order to "take good care" of the returns from the precinct where the fraud had just been discovered. Either that order meant in good faith to "take good care" of those returns or it had a sinister meaning. If the latter be true, Mr. Gleason has never exposed the fact. If, as it well may have meant, it did actually mean to "take good care" of the returns, how did Gleason obey the order? He had the returns in a box provided with a Yale lock. He was the only deputy in the office who had a key to that lock. They were, therefore, safe and under the exclusive control of the man who was ordered to take good care of them. He ordered Biehl to take the ballots out of that box and to put them in one of a certain lot of unlocked drawers, indicating such drawers to Biehl. He then left the vault and returned to his desk. Biehl obeyed the order, as he was bound to do, he being Gleason's subordinate. After Biehl had placed the envelope in one of the drawers indicated by Gleason he wrote the number of the drawer (244) on a slip of paper and handed it to Gleason. This was sought by Gleason to be turned into a suspicious circumstance against Biehl. The jury saw that it showed Biehl to be a careful, cautious man. Had he cried out: "The returns of the Second Precinct of the Eighteenth Ward are in drawer No. 244, Mr. Gleason," every striker then hanging around the Clerk's office would have heard him. He reported so that Gleason would be the only person besides himself in possession of the knowledge. Gleason left that paper in his desk, and then sent down to the office the keys to the desk. What a marvelous way be adopted to take "good care" of the returns! Not content with removing those returns—for the ballots are a part of the returns—from a box provided with a Yale lock to an unlocked drawer, he sent to the office in the night time the key to the desk, so that any one to whom he might have given a wink could easily locate the returns. True, there were blanks in his desk which those working in the office at night needed. But if he were "taking good care" of the ballots, he would have come to the office, when he was sent for, even at some inconvenience to himself, and he would have seen that no one got hold of that slip. Why did he not do better than that? Why did he not put the slip in his pocket? Was it part of his scheme to remove suspicion from himself and to divide it among many? Does it not look so? For what purpose would any man but a lunatic or a criminal remove ballots from under lock and key to an unlocked drawer? Who but a lunatic or a criminal would leave the number of the drawer where it could be found, thus saving the conspirator who wanted the envelope containing the ballots the trouble and delay of searching for it and the risk of detection while making the search? So much for his "good care."

2. Gleason swore that he committed perjury at the request of Ryan, the County Clerk, and that he went back and corrected his perjured statement at the request of his counsel. District-Attorney Tuthill showed that to be a lie and exposed the fact that Gleason was compelled, under a rigid cross-examination, to change his testimony. In this Mr. Tuthill is confirmed—although he needs no confirmation—by Gen. Stockton and other members of the grand jury. Ryan, Biehl, and Dwyer swear the statement made by Gleason was false, because Dwyer had not the vault combination, and therefore Biehl could not have given it to him, and Ryan could not have requested him to suppress the fact.

3. Gleason swore he was asked by County Clerk Ryan to commit perjury before the grand jury, and he did so because he was poor, and had to retain his employment under Ryan in order to support his family, including his poor old father. The investigations of the shrewd reporters of THE TRIBUNE show that Gleason is not "poor." On the contrary, he is worth about $25,000—surely enough to keep the wolf away from his door until he could get employment elsewhere if Ryan did dismiss him. It is also shown that his father supports himself, and, like the son, is on the County Clerk's pay-roll.

Is there any ground left for sympathy with Gleason? Is he not a whining hypocrit who, in order to shield himself, "confessed" in a letter to a newspaper that innocent Biehl was guilty? Is he not a fair specimen of the dirty tax-eating breed who thought after Blaine's accidental defeat that the Republican party was forever beaten, and who, therefore, were

willing to do any dirty work required of them by the gang?

The jury saw his real character. They took Gleason at his word. He swore to them that he was a perjurer. They believed him. They were right. He is a fit companion of Mackin and Gallagher. LEX.

A CARD FROM MR. DWYER.

HE MAKES A CORRECTION.

CHICAGO, Feb. 23.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In reference to Mr. Gleason's statement to Mr. Swett, quoted in THE TRIBUNE this morning in italics, that "*Biehl had told him Dwyer had the combination of the vault*," permit me to say:

1. That Gleason told substantially the same story in court under oath as in his private confession to Mr. Swett.

2. That Gleason's statements were flatly contradicted in the same court by the testimony of Mr. Ryan, Mr. Biehl, and myself.

3. That the jury, as indicated in its verdict, did not believe Gleason's testimony, but put faith in the testimony which contradicted it.

4. That Gleason confessed on the stand that he had sworn falsely before the grand jury, and that none of the witnesses who contradicted him have ever been compelled to make so humiliating and damaging an avowal.

5. That the conviction of Gleason and the acquittal of Biehl under the circumstances ought to have more weight with the public than the unsupported statements of the former either before or after the trial.

Please notice that even Mr. Swett, who now believes Gleason is innocent, is obliged to admit that he (Gleason) deceived him when first proposing to employ him as counsel.

I have only to add to this statement my own personal averment that I did not have the combination to the vault when the ballots were abstracted, though I had it some time before that period and have had it since. I believe my simple declaration to this effect will have with those who know both Mr. Gleason and me, and have remarked his contradictions of himself during this investigation, more weight than will be accorded to his private conversation with his counsel. THOMAS DWYER.

THE WEATHER.

Signal Service.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 24—1 a. m.—Indications: For the Upper Lake region, increasing cloudiness, with snow, slight rise of temperature, generally lower barometer, variable winds, generally east to south.

For the Upper Mississippi Valley, light snows, partly cloudy, slightly warmer weather, variable winds, generally easterly in southern portions, lower barometer.

For the Missouri Valley, light snows, partly cloudy weather, variable winds preceded by northeast winds in the southern portion, lower barometer, nearly stationery followed by a slight rise in temperature.

For Wednesday, warmer, partly cloudy weather, with light snows indicated for the Lake region and Ohio Valley.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Feb. 23—10 p. m.—The following observations are taken at the same moment of time at the stations named:

Place of observation.	Height of barometer	Thermometer	Direction of wind	State of weather	Rainfall during last eight hours
Mid. Atlantic States—					
Albany	30.44	12	N.	Cloudy.	....
Eastern Gulf States—					
Vicksburg	30.00	52	S. E.	Cloudy.	.01
Western Gulf States—					
El Paso	30.00	45	S. W.	Th'n'g.	*
Galveston	29.84	61	S.	Cloudy.	.03
New Orleans	30.04	53	E.	Cloudy.	....
Shreveport, La.	29.96	36	N. E.	H. rain.	1.05
Ohio Valley & Tenn—					
Cincinnati	30.45	23	E.	Cloudy.	....
Indianapolis	30.39	25	E.	Cloudy.	....
Louisville	30.35	29	N. E.	Cloudy.	....
Memphis	3 .11	34	E.	Lt. rain.	.48
Nashville	30.28	35	E.	Cloudy.	....
Pittsburg	30.46	20	N.	Clear.	....
Lower Lake Region—					
Buffalo	30.50	8	S. W.	Clear.	....
Cleveland	30.47	14	W.	Clear.	....
Detroit	30.46	20	S.	Clear.	....
Erie	30.48	18	S. W.	Clear.	....
Oswego	30.43	12	W.	Cloudy.	*
Port Huron	30.47	14	....	Clear.	....
Rochester, N. Y.	30.45	10	W.	Clear.	....
Sandusky	30.47	20	S.	Clear.	....
Toledo	30.47	19	S. E.	Fair.	....
Upper Lake Region—					
Alpena	30.37	15	S. W.	Cloudy.	....
Chicago	30.41	24	S. E.	Hazy.	....
Duluth	30.33	15	W.	Clear.	....
Escanaba	30.32	11	S.	Clear.	....
Grand Haven	30.43	9	E.	Clear.	....
Milwaukee	30.38	15	S.	Clear.	....
Mackinaw	30.36	15	S.	Clear.	....
Upper Miss. Valley—					
Cairo	30.27	29	E.	Lt. snow	.03
Davenport	30.38	26	E.	Cloudy.	....
Des Moines	30.37	19	S. E.	Cloudy.	....
Keokuk	30.33	20	E.	Cloudy.	....
La Crosse	30.39	23	S.	Cloudy.	....
Moorhead	30.32	10	N.	Clear.	....
St. Louis	30.30	25	E.	Lt. snow	.06
St. Paul	30.33	15	S.	Lt. snow	.01
Springfield	30.33	25	E.	Cloudy.	....
Missouri Valley—					
Leavenworth	30.22	20	N. E.	Lt. snow	.15
Omaha	30.32	21	E.	Lt. snow	.03
Extreme Northwest—					
Bismarck	30.31	0	....	Clear.	....
Fort Buford	30.27	2	....	Clear.	....
St. Vincent, Minn.	30.26	11	S. E.	Clear.	....
Northern Slope—					
Cheyenne	30.15	12	S.	Cloudy.	....
Deadwood	30.37	10	N. E.	Clear.	.09
Fort Assinaboine	30.11	2	....	Fair.	....
Fort Custer	30.17	7	S. E.	Clear.	....
Middle Slope—					
Denver	30.18	24	W.	L. snow.	.02
Dodge City	30.20	17	N.	Cloudy.	.02
North Platte	30.23	19	S. E.	L. snow.	.02
Canadian Stations—					
Minnedosa	30.29	7	N. W.	Cloudy.	....
Chatham	30.11	22	N.	Fair.	.02
Father Point	30.18	19	W.	Cloudy.	....
Fort Garry	30.13	7	S.	Clear.	....
Halifax	30.02	26	E.	Cloudy.	....
Kingston	30.44	1	S. W.	Clear.	....
Montreal	30.37	5	W.	Clear.	....
Parry Sound	30.48	0	....	Clear.	....
Quebec	30.28	6	W.	Clear.	....
Rockliffe	30.38	6	W.	Cloudy.	....
Saugeen	30.49	5	S. W.	Clear.	....
Sydney	29.96	25	N.	Cloudy.	.01
Toronto	30.50	8	N. W.	Clear.	....
Yarmouth	30.07	28	N. W.	Cloudy.	.01
Other Points—					
Elliott	30.15	25	N.	Cloudy.	....
Helena	30.12	20	....	Clear.	....
Huron, Dak.	30.33	18	S.	Cloudy.	....
Las Animas	30.13	20	....	Cloudy.	....
Little Rock	30.14	33	N. E.	Cloudy.	.87
Salt Lake	30.11	35	N. W.	Cloudy.	....
Boston	30.23	18	N. W.	Clear.	....
New York	30.41	19	N.	Cloudy.	....
Philadelphia	30.44	23	N. W.	Clear.	....
Washington	30.48	23	N. W.	Clear.	....
Calgary	30.20	9	....	Clear.	....

*Too small to measure.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hu.	Dir.	Vel.	Rain	Weather
6a. m.	30.545	8.0	78	....	0	......	Fair.
10a. m.	30.568	16.0	71	S. W.	4	......	Clear.
2p. m.	30.488	23.3	88	S. W.	4	......	Clear.
6p. m.	30.438	23.5	83	E.	2	......	Clear.
10p. m.	30.411	24.2	88	S. E.	1	......	Hazy.

Maximum temperature, 26.5.
Minimum temperature, 7.6.
Mean daily barometer, 30.481.
Mean daily thermometer, 18.5.
Mean daily humidity, 85.

A Heavy Snow-Storm.

WICHITA, Kas., Feb. 23.—[Special.]—Snow has fallen here all the morning, and trains are delayed. Snow is now five feet deep along the line of the St. Louis, Fort Scott & Wichita Railroad. Traffic is suspended. It is reported that five or six inches of snow fell today throughout Kansas.

A FAITHLESS BANK CLERK.

He Flies to Canada Leaving His Employers and a Sunday-School Class to Mourn His Loss.

BUTLER, Pa., Feb. 23.—Edward Vogely, bookkeeper in the Butler Savings Bank, has defaulted and is missing. The shortage is reported at from $40,000 to $60,000. Speculation in oil absorbed the missing funds, which Vogely obtained by deceiving the cashier with false book-entries. The defalcations were discovered Friday and Vogely confessed, promising to assist in straightening the books Sunday; but, in the meantime he disappeared and, it is supposed, started for Canada. Vogely was regarded as a model young man. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church and was a teacher in the Sunday-school. His crime is a hard blow to his aged father, who, being on a bond of $10,000, will be ruined financially. The run on the bank was commenced Saturday. Today being a legal holiday a large number of people were disappointed in not getting their money. The bank is solid and will be able to meet all demands.

A Connecticut Accountant Follows Suit.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—[Special.]—Stamford, Conn., has been agog with excitement for the last few days over the sudden disappearance of Frank R. Leeds, accountant of the Stamford National Bank and Tax-Collector of that thriving Connecticut borough. He was last seen in Stamford Friday, Feb. 13. Last week the affairs of the bank were carefully examined. Tonight President Hawley said that Leeds' accounts were perfectly straight and that the bank has lost nothing by him. The Warden and the burgesses of Stamford held a meeting in the town-hall tonight and the examiner books. They showed a deficiency of from $5,500 to $5,700. Leeds' defalcation may amount to more than this, however, as it is feared that he may have received money which he has not credited in his books.

ENGLAND'S SHAME.

Letters from Gordon Pleading for Assistance Unheeded by the British Authorities.

Reappearance of the Mahdi's Followers at Abu-Klea—A Plan for Buller's Escape.

England's Alliance with Italy Denounced by the Turks—The Ministry Arraigned in Parliament.

GORDON'S LETTERS.

AN OUTLINE OF THE SITUATION.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—The Egyptian Blue Book, issued today, contains a letter sent by Gen. Gordon to Gen. Lord Wolseley, dated Nov. 4, 1884. This says:

"I have five steamers and nine guns at Metemneh awaiting your orders. I can hold out forty days longer with ease; after that it will be difficult. The loss of Col. Stewart is terrible. I told him to give you all the information possible. He had my journal from Jan. 3 to Sept. 10. The Mahdi is eight miles from Khartoum. Sennaar is all right. The garrison there is aware that you are coming. My journal from Sept. 10 to date is on board one of the steamers which you will find at Metemneh. I continue to have occasional fights with the Arabs. It is rumored that all the Europeans with the Mahdi, including Slatin Bey and the Nuns, have become Mussulmans."

A GARBLED STATEMENT EXPOSED.

It appears from a letter dated Dec. 14 that Gordon never said "I can hold out for years," as has been published, but, on the contrary, declared that food was scarce and relief should be sent him at once. "Lupton Bey has surrendered. I have sent out scores of messages in all directions during the last eight months. Do not send private letters to me; the risk is too great. Do not write me in cipher; I have none, and it is no use. The Mahdi knows everything. Take the road from Abukel to Metemneh. You need not fear the Mahdi. Both the Greek Consul and the Austrian Consul are safe. The Mahdi has captured a letter from the King of Abyssinia to me. Your expedition, as I understand, is for the relief of the garrison of Khartoum, which I failed to accomplish. I decline to admit it is for the rescue of me personally."

THE GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES BITTERLY ARRAIGNED.

A letter from Gen. Gordon, dated Sept. 9, contains the following statements: "We have sufficient money and provisions here at Khartoum to last four months. At the expiration of that period we shall be much embarrassed. At Sennaar there is doura enough. The garrison at Galabat and the people in that neighborhood are continually fighting, and the inhabitants are opposed to the false Mahdi. Although we wrote you it was impossible to send Col. Stewart to Berber, on account of many things which occurred here, we afterward saw fit to send him, together with the French and English Consuls, in a small steamer to Dongola to communicate with the British commander there concerning the Soudan. We detailed two large steamers to accompany them to Berber, to keep the way clear for them to pass by Berber toward Dongola. How many times have we written asking for reinforcements and calling your serious attention to the Soudan and no answer came? The men's hearts become weary at the delay. While you are eating, and drinking, and resting in good beds we and those with us, soldiers and servants, are watching night and day trying to quell the movement of the Mahdi. Of course you take no interest to suppress this rebellion, the serious consequences of which are the reverse of victories for you. Neglect thereof won't do. Stewart starts in two days. The reason for sending him is because you have been silent all this while and have neglected us. We have lost time without doing any good. If troops be sent us the rebellion will cease. When they reach Berber the inhabitants will return to their former occupations. Therefore it is hoped you will listen to all Stewart tells you and regard it seriously. Send the troops we have asked for without delay."

AN URGENT APPEAL FOR ASSISTANCE.

Gen. Gordon also instructed a messenger sent from Khartoum Dec. 14 to deliver the following message to Lord Wolseley:

"Don't scatter your troops. Bring plenty of troops. Enemy numerous. We still hold Omdurman. The Mahdi's lines are beyond Munstro. The Mahdi a month ago attacked Omdurman and disabled one of our steamers. We disabled one of their guns. Fighting was renewed on the south side three days later, and the rebels were again repulsed. Come quickly. Don't leave Berber in the rear. Keep the enemy in your front. Don't let rumors of your approach spread."

ADVICE TO THE RELIEF EXPEDITION.

The blue book concerning Egypt contains a telegram received in September which gives a summary of the letters sent by Gen. Gordon on various dates from April 21 to July 31, 1884. In these Gen. Gordon says:

"Let the relief expedition follow the right bank of the Nile from Wady-Halfa to Berber, in the hope of surprising Berber. If you find it impossible to follow the Nile route, take the Massowah-Saunkit-Kassala road. I would not leave Khartoum if I could."

NOT A NOBLE RULE.

Aug. 24 Gen. Gordon wrote to the English naval commander at Massowah:

"We have five months' provisions, and I hope to get more. Our country's rule has not been very noble in Egypt or the Soudan."

DEVELOPMENTS.

THE TORY PLAN OF ATTACK.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—[Special.]—The Tory leaders held a meeting this afternoon and decided upon the attack to be made upon the Government in the House of Lords. It was determined to move a resolution of censure couched in such vigorous language as will compel the Ministers, in self-defense, to open up a general debate upon the English management of affairs in Egypt and the Soudan. The resolution will declare that the disastrous failure of the Nile relief expedition was due to the Government's culpable delays and divided councils, and it will protest sharply against any plan of future operations which will involve the abandonment of the Soudan. The language of the resolution will be much stronger than that of Sir Stafford Northcote's which was moved in the House of Commons last Thursday night, and in fact it will be as bitterly aggressive as the literary talent of the Tory leaders can make it. It will be moved by the Marquis of Salisbury in the House of Lords next Thursday evening and it is certain to be carried by an overwhelming majority. Sir Stafford Northcote still sticks to the belief that the moderate tone of his resolution will split the Liberal party by catching the votes of those members of the Whig section of that party who are already wavering between their fealty to their Premier and their desire for a more vigorous prosecution of the war.

A NEW PLAN FOR BULLER'S ESCAPE.

Sir Charles Williams, the special correspondent of the cable news with Gen. Buller at Abu-Klea, has managed to send a dispatch in which he reports a new plan which is now contemplated for the escape of Gen. Buller's detachment. He says that if 1,000 fresh camels can be procured Gen. Buller will attempt a dash across the desert to Berber, instead of falling back upon Korti by way of Gakdul. The distance to Berber is about 115 miles and to Korti about 185 miles. The route to Berber is probably no more difficult than that to Korti, and the force will be about as safe at one place as the other. Once at Berber Gen. Buller would hope to soon form a junction with Gen. Brackenbury, who commands what is left of Gen. Earle's column, and thus the chances of safety of both detachments would be greatly increased. Moreover, the instinct of self-preservation prompts Gen. Buller to get to the water for the sake of his men, horses, and camels. The supply of water at Abu-Klea is already so limited that each camel is only allowed a bucket of water twice a week, and the camels are dying by scores. If Gen. Buller retreats to Korti he can get plenty of water at Gakdul, which is only about fifty miles from Abu-Klea, but it is impossible to say how long he would be able to hold Gakdul. If he can, on the other hand, be will at least have plenty of water, and the hopes of the men are now turning toward the river.

FROM THE FRONT.

THE MAHDI'S FOLLOWERS REAPPEAR BEFORE GEN. BULLER AND AGAIN RETREAT.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—The latest advices from the Soudan state that hostile Arabs reappeared at Abu-Klea the night of the 19th inst., and were dispersed by a few rounds from Gen. Buller's Gardner guns. This intelligence, which is conveyed in a dispatch dated Abu-Klea, Feb. 20, also contains a statement that Arabs taken prisoners by Gen. Buller state that El Mahdi has returned to Khartoum.

A FORAGING EXPEDITION.

SUAKIN, Feb. 23.—The steamer Jaffaria, which left here Saturday on a cattle raid, returned today. Two hundred and fifty buffaloes were secured and fifty others killed.

BULLER WELL SUPPLIED WITH FOOD AND WATER.

KORTI, Feb. 23.—Gen. Buller has an ample supply of food and water. Prisoners captured in the skirmish of the 17th state that 2,000 Arabs are encamped near the British front. It was stated that the Mahdi had written promising reinforcements, impressing them to follow and harass the British troops while crossing the desert.

ZEBEHR PASHA—AN OFFER FROM THE MAHDI.

CAIRO, Feb. 23.—It is stated that Zebehr Pasha refused to accompany Prince Hassan. Natives report that the Mahdi has offered the Egyptian garrisons in the equatorial provinces of the White Nile and Sennaar safe conduct out of Egypt upon condition that they give up their arms.

BRITISH PERFIDY.

ENGLAND'S ALLIANCE WITH ITALY DENOUNCED BY THE TURKS IN UNMEASURED TERMS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 23.—[Via Mackay-Bennett Cable to The Tribune.]—Notwithstanding all the explanations given by the Italian and British Governments in respect to the landing of Italian troops, the Turkish Ministry still look upon the matter as an underhanded movement of Mr. Gladstone, and that Tripoli has been promised to Italy, despite her disclaimers, as the price of her assistance in crushing the Mahdi. A Turkish statesman said to your correspondent the other day:

"Why should England have applied to Italy rather than to us when the aid of foreign soldiers was required? No, it is evident that Mr. Gladstone will have nothing to do with us, and yet he is very wrong, for the Caliph's spiritual influence on the side of England in Egypt would immediately increase her strength. Turkey has done no harm to England's interests, while France and Germany have done much, and Russia is only watching for a chance to do more injury than either. Had the British Government but sought our aid in the beginning all this bloodshed and expense might have been spared. He who rules in Upper Egypt must exercise authority over the Soudan, as in that country lies the source of the life-giving element, without which Lower Egypt would be a desert. Mohammed Ali well understood this, and it was to insure control of the Nile floods more than to swell the number of his subjects by the addition of savage negro hordes that the old lion of Egypt sent expedition after expedition across the Nubian deserts to effect the conquest of that mysterious river. A piece of engineering not beyond the power of a ruler of the Soudan like the Mahdi would be to divert the surplus water and rainfall into another channel. Then there would be no such rise of the Nile as now forms the prosperity of Lower Egypt. It is useless for England to think of beating the Mahdi and then retiring. The Arab power will revive with the departure of the British troops, and the command of the Nile will again fall into the hands of those who will ever be hostile to Egypt as long as it is under the dominion of Christian-like rulers. Why did not England cordially invite us to assist in the work of establishing order in Egypt? We could have done this without bloodshed, whereas by following the path England has chosen the lives lost up to the present are nothing compared with what will be ere the task of England is ended."

GEN. BERDAN.

Gen. Berdan lost his chance of entering the Sultan's service owing to having set too high a value upon his professional skill and knowledge, and the help he could render Turkey. His proposals were definitly refused by the Sultan three days ago.

NEWSPAPER COMMENT.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—[Via Mackay-Bennett Cable to The Tribune.]—Last evening the *Globe* said:

"Great irritation exists in Constantinople in consequence of the belief that England and Italy have made an agreement to set aside Ottoman suzerain rights on the western littoral of the Red Sea. It is even reported that the Porte has addressed a vehement protest to all the Powers against the Italian occupation of Massowah and Beilul. There is some talk about a Turkish expedition being sent to the former port. Were that done, Islam would quickly see that the Sultan has been forced by circumstances to take a hostile attitude toward England, thus bringing her over at last to the side of the Mahdi. A more dangerous complication could not possibly be conceived. We trust Lord Granville will speedily find the means to prevent its occurrence."

PARLIAMENT.

PROGRAM OF THE CONSERVATIVE PEERS.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—At a meeting of the Conservative Peers, held at the residence of the Marquis of Salisbury this evening, it was unanimously resolved to move in the House of Lords a vote of censure against the Government for its Egyptian policy.

HARTINGTON'S EXPLANATION.

In the House of Commons this evening the Marquis of Hartington, Secretary of State for War, stated that in preparing the Nile expedition under Gen. Wolseley the Government had considered the Suakin-Berber route impracticable.

He also said no advance upon Khartoum was probable before next autumn, when the railway from Suakin to Berber would be completed, rendering that route practicable.

THE GOVERNMENT ARRAIGNED BY NORTHCOTE.

Northcote, in presence of the full House, rose and moved a humble address, of which he gave notice Thursday, to be presented to the Queen, representing that the course pursued by the Government in regard to Egypt and the Soudan has involved a great sacrifice of valuable lives and heavy expenses without any beneficial results, rendering it imperatively necessary to the interest of the British Empire and the Egyptian people that the Government should distinctly recognize and take decided measures to fulfill the responsibility now incumbent upon them for good and stable government in Egypt and those portions of the Soudan necessary for its security. Northcote said he was aware that the making of the motion involved serious responsibility to himself, but he was prepared to assert that the Government had failed to conduct affairs in Egypt in a manner satisfactory to the public or beneficial to Egypt. The Government had not taken, nor was it now taking, steps to establish a stable government in Egypt. Twice last year the House of Commons to a certain extent acquitted the Government, and many members felt bound to support the Government, although dissatisfied in their own minds with the manner in which affairs in Egypt were conducted. He was led to believe that satisfactory operations were being undertaken, but so far his expectations had been largely, if not entirely, disappointed. The Government had been compelled to change entirely the military position assumed last year, having failed to attain the object desired. The result was due, not to particular faults here and there, but to the general spirit wherein the advisers of the crown conducted matters. [Cheers.] Northcote, continuing, said:

"Unless a complete and entire change takes place in the spirit of the Government it will still be our lot to fail, whatever we may be called upon to do." While brave soldiers were going to Egypt, there was a voice proceeding from the councils of her Majesty that deprived the expedition of half of its strength—a voice of uncertainty concerning what the Government was trying to attain in Egypt. Success was impossible unless the Government distinctly laid down what it was fighting for and declared a determination to obtain that object. The Ministers' words hitherto had implied that the great object was to make the stay of troops in Egypt as short as possible. Nothing was more dangerous to the interests of England than such a declaration. Continuing, Sir Stafford said:

"Our gallant troops occupy a position which is causing much anxiety. Any talk about withdrawing as soon as possible is calculated to dishearten and discourage the troops and make a serious impression upon native chiefs who, like the Mudir of Dongola, had been loyal."

PRAISE FOR GORDON.

Sir Stafford referred to the gallant conduct of Gen. Gordon, and said:

"While we feel proud of his courage we have at the same time a feeling of shame at the mention of his name." [Cheers from the Conservatives.]

Northcote quoted from Gen. Gordon's message of April 16: "If troops are not sent it will leave upon the Government the indelible disgrace of abandoning the garrison, with the certainty of being compelled eventually to smash the Mahdi."

"Have not these prophecies come to pass?" asked Northcote. "Are we sure treachery was not caused or brought on by the action of the Government, which weakened and almost paralyzed Egypt?"

"RESCUE AND RETIRE."

Sir Stafford Northcote closed as follows:

"The country has heard quite enough of a policy of 'Rescue and Retire.' In fact, we have been too much a slave to phrases. Hicks Pasha's unhappy expedition should have been prevented or made more effective. The Government has conducted the whole business with the fatal drawback of having to proclaim that its mission was only temporary. Now some distinct announcement is demanded. Is the war one of vengeance or for the purpose of obtaining some useful object?"

"It was," he said, "impossible to retain confidence in the Government with the fear always uppermost that it would, by its after course, destroy by words the effect of what it was doing. The Government must drop the habit of evading troubles by the adoption of a few smart phrases.

"We are getting daily into deeper water, and, whatever the consequences may be, I feel compelled to summon the House to pronounce a verdict in our case, the same as it has done on previous occasions, with the additional experience of the value of the Ministry's promise and the success of the Ministry's action. It is impossible for any Government to command success when it is dependent on the support of two sections, one urging abandonment, the other supporting its policy of advance. The greatest difficulty among many England has to encounter is in the hearts of her Majesty's Ministers." [Cheers.]

AN AMENDMENT TO SALISBURY'S MOTION.

In the House of Lords this evening, Baron Wentworth, Liberal, gave notice that he would move an amendment to Earl Salisbury's motion concerning the Government's Egyptian policy, to the effect that her Majesty's forces should not occupy the Soudan any longer than necessary, and that, in the interests of Egypt and the British Empire, it was undesirable to prevent the Egyptian people from exercising the right of selecting their own Government.

THE COLONIAL PATRIOTS.

Earl Carnarvon implored Earl Derby, Secretary of State for the Colonies, to let nothing stand in the way of the acceptance by the Government of the offers which had been made by the colonies and which would enable the colonies to act in the field in one body with the Queen's army. It would, contiuned the speaker, be a great step in the direction of the federation of the colonies.

THE TORIES GENTLY PRODDED.

In the House of Commons John Morley, Liberal, offered an amendment to the motion of censure in favor of the evacuation of the Soudan. He refrained from expressing an opinion on the policy of the Government, but regretted the decision to smash the Mahdi. Morley said the Tories were partially blamable for the death of Gen. Gordon through their importuning the Government with questions and preventing compliance with Gen. Gordon's request for the assistance of Zebehr Pasha. Something might still be done, he thought, by negotiating with the Mahdi, but the Soudan must be left to the Soudanese.

GLADSTONE PRAISES GORDON AND EXPLAINS THE KHARTOUM EPISODE—HIS DEFENSE.

Gladstone paid a tribute to the devotion of Gen. Gordon, saying his one object in life was to do good to all, irrespective of race, color, or creed. Gladstone repeated what Morley had said regarding Zebehr Pasha. He denied that the Government had any reason last year to suppose that Gen. Gordon was in imminent danger. Gen. Gordon's own dispatches, said Gladstone, had led the Government to believe that he would retreat with his garrison southward if possible. The Government had not wavered or swerved a hair's breadth from its covenant to send Gen. Gordon assistance when necessary and when possible to do so. He referred to statements of Gen. Gordon's Colonels that under no circumstances could relief have been timely, as Farag had long ago agreed to betray Khartoum as soon as the British arrived. Gladstone said he fully shared in the regret for the loss of the gallant officer, Gen. Gordon; but there was some comfort in believing that no great effusion of blood had occurred at Khartoum. England's mission in the Soudan was the safety of Egypt. The Government might have committed errors of judgment, but throughout it had acted with honesty of purpose. He felt satisfied that no other course was open to them. He referred to better Government and other reforms established in Egypt, and said there was no longer any danger of a rupture with France, which had cordially assisted in a measure which he hoped in a few days to see formally completed, and which should save Egypt from bankruptcy. If Sir Stafford Northcote wanted to establish good, stable government in the Soudan, such covenant was not compatible with common prudence, because it meant the establishment of British, Christian government over the Mahommedans. This would entail an endless struggle, for the people were courageous by birth and were made reckless by fanaticism. The Government declined to enter into any covenant not reasonable and prudent. Even without a determination to smash the Mahdi, the Suakin expedition was necessary to secure the retirement of the troops. If the House thought the Government had failed in its duty the latter would cheerfully accept the verdict, but if they believed it had acted with good intentions and without palpable errors of judgment, he hoped they would give expression to their confidence, and thus strengthen the hand of the whole country in the face of the world. [Prolonged cheering.]

THEY SYMPATHIZE WITH THE MAHDI.

Several speakers of less prominence then addressed the House. Redmond said the Irish people desired to see the Mahdi successful in his struggle for liberty. Adjourned.

SASISBURY SERVES ANOTHER NOTICE.

The Marquis of Salisbury gave notice that in the House of Lords Thursday next he would move that the deplorable failure of the Soudan expedition to attain its object was due to the undecided councils of the Government and culpable delay attending the commencement of operations; and, secondly, that the Government's policy of abandoning the whole of the Soudan after the conclusion of military operations would be dangerous to Egypt and inconsistent with the interests of the Empire. The notice was received with cheers.

IN GENERAL.

PRINCE HASSAN AS GOVERNOR OF THE SOUDAN.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—Among Parliament papers in the Egyptian Blue-Book is a dispatch from Sir Evelyn Baring, British Consul-General at Alexandria, dated Dec. 28, to Earl Granville, in which he says Prince Hassan visited him and expressed a desire to be the new ruler of Khartoum. The proposal was communicated to Gen. Wolseley, who telegraphed Feb. 11 that if Prince Hassan were sent to stay with the Mudir of Dongola a month it might have a very good effect. He suggested that Prince Hassan be appointed the Khedive's High Commissioner with the English army, with power over all the Mudirs and civil authorities in the Soudan. Earl Granville telegraphed Sir Evelyn Baring the 12th inst. that he could see no objection to the dispatch of Prince Hassan to Dongola, provided care was taken not to commit the English Government to any plan to restore Egyptian sovereignty in the Soudan or force Prince Hassan upon the Soudanese. The 14th inst. Sir Evelyn notified Prince Hassan of Earl Granville's decision, but the Prince was unwilling to go unless he was publicly proclaimed Governor before starting. Sir Evyln next day telegraphed Granville that Prince Hassan accepted and would go as High Commissioner under Wolseley's orders, with a full understanding that the hands of England were completely free in regard to the future.

A TROOPSHIP DISABLED.

The troopship Poonah is thirty-five miles off St. Ives disabled. The Poonah has troops for the Soudan.

ITALIANS STRENGTHENING MASSOWAH.

ROME, Feb. 23.—The Italian force at Massowah will be raised to 5,000 effective troops and eighteen cannon. The Italians are increasing the earthworks about Massowah and placing torpedoes in the harbor. Strong sea and land defenses are being constructed.

DEBBEH.

ITS STRATEGIC IMPORTANCE.

Debbeh, or Dabba, the town around which it is proposed to concentrate the British forces in the Soudan during the coming summer, stands upon the left bank of the Upper Nile, at the southern extremity of its great bend to the westward. It lies about fifteen miles southeast of Old Dongola, and rather more than forty-three almost due west of Korti, the present British headquarters. Seen from the river it presents the slovenly and half-ruinous appearance characteristic of all Arab towns, slightly relieved, however, by the picturesqueness of the graceful date-palms and other tropical trees that cluster around it. But its position at the junction of the great caravan routes which run northward, from Darfour, El Obeid (the Capital of Kordofan), and Khartoum itself give it a considerable strategic importance. It was formerly selected by the Egyptian Government as the terminus of its projected railway across the Bayudah Desert to Metemneh and Shendy, a scheme approved at the time by Gen. Gordon, but never carried into execution.

THE RAILROADS.

Important Changes in the Official Staff of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

Official announcement is made of the appointment of Mr. W. S. Mellen, present General Freight Agent of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, as Assistant General Spperintendent of that company. He will have jurisdiction over the Peninsula, Madison, Wisconsin, Galena, Iowa, and Northern Iowa Divisions. His headquarters will be in the general office of the company in Chicago. The appointment takes effect March 2, 1885. The promotion of Mr. Mellen will, of course, carry with it several important changes in the personnel of the freight department of the Northwestern. Official announcements of these changes have not yet been made, but it is understood that Mr. H. R. McCullough, present First Assistant General Freight Agent, will be promoted to the position of General Freight Agent in place of Mr. Mellen. Mr. C. H. Knapp, present Second Assistant General Freight Agent, is to succeed Mr. McCullough as First Assistant General Freight Agent. The office of Second Assistant General Freight Agent is not to be filled at present. Mr. Burton Johnson, now Chief Clerk of the freight department, is to be made a Division General Freight Agent.

The Troubles of the Transcontinental Association.

A meeting of the Transcontinental Association is to be held here Thursday or Friday of this week for the purpose of considering what is to be done to place the pool in working order. At present the affairs of the association are considerably mixed up. The agreement adopted at the late meeting in San Francisco cannot be put in effect because the Texas & Pacific (Missouri Pacific) refuses to sign it in its present shape. This company demands that the St. Louis & San Francisco and the New Orleans & Houston line of the Southern Pacific must become members of the pool before it will sign any agreement. Another difficulty the association has to deal with is to find an acceptable person as Commissioner of the pool. It is understood that Mr. C. W. Smith, at present General Manager of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, to whom the position of Commissioner was lately tendered, has peremptorily declined it. The present Acting Commissioner, L. G. Cannon, is not acceptable to all the lines. The most serious trouble, however, is regarding the maintenance of rates from seaboard and other Eastern points to the Pacific coast. It is understood that the trunk lines refuse to longer maintain the rates agreed upon a month or two ago, as the Southern Pacific's New Orleans line (Sunset route) continues to get away with the bulk of the seaboard business, and it is claimed that it does this by systematically cutting the agreed rates.

John R. McLean as Receiver of the Cincinnati & Eastern.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 23.—[Special.]—John R. McLean of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* has accepted an appointment as receiver of the Cincinnati & Eastern Railroad, vice Samuel Woodward resigned. The appointment was made by Judge Louden of the Clermont County Common Pleas Court. Mr. McLean was asked by telegraph if he would accept the appointment. He states that he was not expecting the proffer, but he accepted promptly, and today forwarded his bond. He says he has not yet made any examination of the company's affairs, and is therefore uncertain as to the course he will pursue. The road was built as a narrow-gage, and an effort was made soon after its completion to change the gage to standard. This was done over about half the line, the other half, which is the Cincinnati end, remaining narrow-gage. The line has been operated at a great disadvantage and a steady loss. President McGill, after hypothecating duplicate securities to the amount of a third of a million dollars, committed suicide by jumping from the door of the baggage-car as one of the trains was running over a high trestle. The stock then became unmarketable and the bonds have been selling at a few cents on the dollar. Lately the holders of the road's securities have been demanding that a man of energy be placed at the head of affairs. It is understood that it was on the score of his reputation for energy that the court has selected Mr. McLean.

Mr. McLean has been known for some time to have an ambition to figure as a railroad man. Two years ago he made a strong effort to secure the appointment of receiver of the Ohio & Mississippi Road. He bought Ohio & Mississippi securities, and was backed by the English holders, but was opposed by the Baltimore & Ohio party and was beaten. It was said at the time that he lost heavily on the securities purchased in the hope of securing the receivership.

Items.

Mr. J. A. Spoor, lately appointed Superintendent of the Western Division of the Illinois Central Sleeping-Car Company (Wagner's), comprising all the territory west of Buffalo, will soon remove his office from St. Louis to Chicago.

The Rock Island having withdrawn from the agreement not to take jewelers' sample-trunks and baggage for transportation, will hereafter accept such baggage provided the owners will sign a contract releasing the company from responsibility in case of loss or damage to the property.

Joint Agent T. C. Moore of the Chicago east-bound pool leaves for New York this afternoon to have a conference with Commissioner Fink regarding the winding up of the pool affairs, as the Grand Trunk ceases to be a member April 1, and it is not probable that the other roads will continue to carry out the pooling agreement after that time.

Mr. J. H. Whitman, General Western Passenger Agent of the Niagara Falls Short Line, says that, in giving his reasons why his line no longer insists upon a differential rate to Boston, it was not his desire to do an injustice to the Lake Shore and Michigan Central. He admits the fact that the Atlantic express trains of those roads do run through sleepers to Boston, but in stating that passengers by those roads had to remain over several hours at Albany he only referred to those who went by the limited express trains. He objects strongly, however, to the statement made by Mr. Ruggles of the Michigan Central, that his Atlantic express makes over three hours quicker time than other roads. This he says is not the fact. The Michigan Central train leaves here at 8:40 p. m. and arrives in Boston at 9:40 a. m. the second morning. The Niagara Falls Short-Line train leaves Chicago at 3:45 p. m. and arrives in Boston at 9:35 p. m. the second morning.

AT WASHINGTON.

An Extra Session Dependent on the Action of the House Regarding Silver Coinage.

Large Sums Donated in the Sundry Civil Bill—The National Health Board.

An Amendment to the Pacific Railroads Funding Bill—The Des Moines River Lands.

SILVER COINAGE.

RANDALL'S PROGRAM WITH REGARD TO THE SUNDRY CIVIL BILL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 23.—[Special.]—Congress is entering upon the last week of its life. The indications now point away from an extra session, but in Congress it is always difficult to tell what a day may bring forth. The House Appropriations Committee has nearly completed its work. It was in session the whole night to finish the great Sundry Civil bill, which carries $40,000,000. It is proposed to pass this monstrous bill under a suspension of the rules without debate. That bill contains the provision to suspend the coinage of the silver dollar. To pass the measure under suspension of the rules it must be treated as a whole. It cannot be considered otherwise, except by unanimous consent. Randall knows that the supporters of silver would resort to filibustering to prevent the passage of the bill with the suspension provision in it. A handful of filibusters might not only defeat that bill, but cause an extra session. Randall's purpose is to ask the unanimous consent of the House that the Sundry Civil bill shall be passed by suspension of the rules as to all its items except that which authorizes the suspension of the coinage of the silver dollar, and that shall be considered regularly in Committee of the Whole. That would be a curious method of legislation. Bland has given notice that he will not consent to it. He today reserved the points of order on the bill. It rests with Bland alone, for that matter, to say whether such an anomalous proposition shall be accepted. Randall cannot accomplish his purpose in that way. He either must have strength enough to force the Sundry Civil bill through under suspension of the rules, without debate, with the silver clause in it, or submit the whole bill to debate. If the bill shall be brought into Committee of the Whole for consideration it can scarcely be finished in three days. That is the problem before the Appropriations Committee. Randall, having been defeated so roundly in the matter of his naval plan, may have lost something of his enthusiasm as to the proposition to suspend the coinage of silver. The old-time advocates of the silver dollar resolutely say that no such measure shall be passed upon an appropriation bill, and they are strong enough to enforce that threat. The action of the House upon this provision in the Sundry Civil bill as to the suspension of the silver coinage will undoubtedly determine whether or not there is to be an extra session.

THE SUNDRY CIVIL BILL.

LARGE SUMS OF MONEY APPROPRIATED.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 23.—The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, reported to the House today, provides that no plan shall be approved for a public building until a site is purchased and paid for, and that no more money shall be expended for any public building than the amount specified in the law authorizing its erection. The Secretary of War is authorized to sell at public auction the arsenals at Alleghany and Indianapolis. The coast survey hereafter of private land claims shall be paid by the owner. The following are among the items of the bill: For the completion of the public building at Charleston, W. Va., $1,153; necessary repairs to the Custom-House and Sub-Treasury at Chicago, $40,000; the custom-house at Cleveland, $3,000; completion of the court-house and post-office at Columbus, O., $110,000; completion of the court-house and post-office at Dallas, Tex., $25,000; continuation of a public building at Denver, $28,000; court-house and post-office at Frankfort, Ky., $10,000; completion of the court-house and post-office at Fort Wayne, Ind., $85,199; additional ground for the public building at Galveston, $20,000; completion of the post-office at Hannibal, Mo., $37,500; a public building at Jackson, Tenn., $5,000; completion of the public building at Jefferson City, Mo., $32,000; a custom-house and post-office at Kansas City, $15,000; continuation of a public building at St. Joseph, Mo., $5,000; continuation of the court-house and post-office at Louisville, $75,000; completion of the public building at Leavenworth, Kas, $50,000; continuation of the Government building at Minneapolis, $110,000; completion of the custom-house at New Orleans, $15,000; continuation of the public building at Peoria, Ill., $50,000; completion of the public building at Quincy, Ill., $47,500; completion of the Marine Hospital at St. Louis, $10,000; a public building at Shreveport, La., $5,000; completion of the post-office at Terre Haute, Ind., $75,000; completion of the public building at Toledo, O., $72,476; repairs and preservation of the custom-houses, court-houses, post-offices, and other public buildings under control of the Treasury Department, $150,000; and for repairs and preservation of marine hospitals, $20,000. The bill recommends an appropriation of $213,402 for lighthouses, beacons, and fog signals, of which sum $9,552 is for completing the lighthouse at Grand Marais, Minn.; $18,000 for completing the lighthouse at the mouth of Detroit River; $30,000 for constructing a lighthouse on Northwest Sealrock, off Point St. George, Cal. An appropriation of $25,000 is recommended for establishing new life-saving and life-boat stations on the sea and lake coasts. An appropriation of $130,000 is also recommended for the propagation of food-fish in the waters of the United States. The President is authorized, in case of a threatened or actual epidemic of cholera or yellow-fever, to use the unexpended balance of the sum reappropriated therefor July 7, 1884, together with an additional $300,000, the same to be immediately available, in aid of State and local boards or otherwise in preventing and suppressing the spread of these diseases. Other appropriations recommended are as follows: Forty thousand dollars for continuing the construction of the State, War, and Navy Departments Building; $40,000 for the Washington Monument (to complete the interior stairways and platform); $165,000 for new buildings at and enlargement of such military posts as in the judgment of the Secretary of War may be necessary. Of this sum, $5,000 is recommended to be paid to Mrs. Mary T. Barnes, widow of the late Surgeon-General Barnes, for especial and meritorious services rendered by her husband in the last illness of President Garfield; $36,000 for continuing the publication of the official records of the War of the Rebellion, of both Union and Confederate Armies. An appropriation of $300,000, to be disbursed under direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, is recommended in further aid of the World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition at New Orleans. The Attorney-General is directed to pay Charles H. Reed a sum not exceeding $3,000, and George Scovill not exceeding $2,000, for services rendered in the case of the United States versus Charles J. Guiteau. It is proposed to repeal the law providing for taking the tenth and subsequent censuses.

THE PACIFIC ROADS.

ANOTHER AMENDMENT TO THE SIXTY-YEAR FUNDING BILL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 23.—Senator Sherman today introduced the following as an amendment to the Pacific Railroad Sixty-Year Funding bill:

"That no dividend shall hereafter be made upon the stock of either of the railroad companies named in and accepting the provisions of this act, except from net earnings of said company, within one year preceding each dividend, after all interest and other fixed charges shall have been paid or provided for, and the current expenses of running the road of said company have been paid; and, in computing such fixed charges, an amount shall be included sufficient to preserve and maintain the cars, track, and other property and equipment in its then condition, for six months—and to provide by loan or otherwise for all betterments and equipments needed to cover ordinary wear and damage, and to enable the company to perform its increased business; that whenever it shall appear that the net earnings of either of said companies, as ascertained according to the preceding section, shall, during one year preceding, amount to more than 6 per cent on the capital stock of such company, then one-half of such excess shall be paid to the United States on the debt of such company, and shall be applied on the principal sum due thereon, and other moiety of such excess may be divided among the stockholders or applied for betterment or equipment of the road of such company."

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

A CLAUSE IN THE DEFICIENCY BILL ABOLISHING THE BODY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 23.—[Special.]—The Deficiency Appropriation bill contains a provision abolishing the National Board of Health from April 1. No appropriation was made for this board last year, but the organization was maintained and the clerk of the board personally defrayed the expenses of the office. The Appropriations Committee recommended an appropriation sufficient to reimburse him for this expense, but has decided that the board itself must be abolished. The proposition will meet with much opposition, especially in view of the fact—generally admitted by the health authorities—that cholera may be expected in this country this year. There is a sharp antagonism between the National Board of Health and the health authorities of the Treasury. Randall is opposed to the board, which seems to have its strongest support outside of Congress.

DES MOINES RIVER LANDS.

PROVISIONS OF THE BILL AS IT PASSED THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 23.—The Des Moines Settlers' Titles bill was placed before the Senate, and Mr. Lapham resumed his remarks in support of his proposed amendment exempting from the operation of the act such of the lands as were covered by the joint resolution of March 2, 1861, and whose titles the Supreme Court decided to have been rendered valid by that joint resolution.

The amendment was defeated—yeas 14, nays 29. The bill then passed—yeas 31, nays 24. As it is a Senate bill, it now goes to the House of Representatives.

The bill to quiet the title of the Des Moines River settlers, as it passed the Senate, provides that all lands improperly certified to Iowa by the Department of the Interior under the act of Aug. 8, 1846, for which indemnity lands were selected and received by the State of Iowa, shall be public lands of the United States. The bill also confirms and validates the claims of all persons who, with intent in good faith to obtain title under the Preëmption or Homestead laws, entered or remained upon any tract of land prior to January, 1880, not exceeding 160 acres; and provides that upon due proof thereof and payment of the usual price or fees (or where not already paid) patent shall issue. It also confirms and validates the titles of all bona-fide claimants under color of title from the State of Iowa and its grantees, or the United States and its grantees, which do not come in conflict with persons who, with intent in good faith to obtain title under the Preëmption or Homestead laws of the United States, settled upon the lands prior to January, 1880. It is made the duty of the Attorney-General, within ninety days after the passage of the act, to institute such suits as may be necessary to assert and protect the title of the United States to land; and, until such suits shall be determined and Congress shall so provide, no part of the land shall be open for settlement or sale.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Yesterday's Meetings and Developments.

The conference committee of the Independent reform movement decided yesterday afternoon to cordially support the nominees of the Republican party, provided they were good men. The committee met in the parlors of McCoy's Hotel. Delegates from all the wards and representative leaders in the reform movement to the number of sixty were present. Dr. P. H. Cronin was called to the chair and Mr. Vincent Carroll acted as Secretary. Almost every reform representative present had formerly belonged to the Democratic party. The sentiment of the meeting was that they had left the Democratic party because it was run by a "machine." They recommended the nomination of John F. Finerty for City Treasurer on the Republican ticket, but had nothing to request in regard to the nomination for Mayor or any other office. Any good business-man or representative man with a clean record that the Republican party put up would be acceptable.

Addresses were made by P. T. McElherne, William Gleason, Leo P. Dwyer, P. H. McLogan, Richard Powers, William Rowley, James Lyman, Dr. P. H. Cronin, and Col. Richard Burke.

The representatives from the different wards brought news of the most cheering character regarding the success of the Independent reform movement. They said the Mackin business had settled the fate of the "machine," and that hundreds of Democrats in each ward would vote the Republican ticket this spring. The Independent movement now controlled from 7,000 to 10,000 votes taken from the Democratic party, and its strength was growing daily.

The following committee of one from each ward was appointed to wait upon the Republican conference committee, which meets next Saturday, and explain the views held by the Independent Reform Association: Dr. P. H. Cronin, Chairman; C. M. Brennan, William J. La Bounty, Patrick O'Brien, John McHugh, Nicholas Murphy, William Rawleigh, C. P. Herrighty, Capt. Dan Gleason, Michael McAuley, W. C. Haines, P. T. McElherne, Col. R. Burke, M. P. Brady, John Carroll, P. H. McLogan, L. P. Nelson, W. C. Hill, and Solomon Meyers.

While the committee were not instructed to make any particular recommendations in regard to the nomination for the office of Mayor, it was generally understood that the sentiment of the conference was generally opposed to the nomination of George R. Davis for Mayor, and that his nomination would make them lukewarm in the support of the ticket. The names of Cary and Kirk were mentioned very favorably in the speeches of the delegates.

The Eighth Ward Branch of the Independent Reform Association of Cook County held its first regular weekly meeting last night at No. 208 Blue Island avenue, and effected a permanent organization. John T. Golden was exalted from the Temporary Chairmanship to the permanent Presidency of the association; Leo P. Dwyer and William Gleason were elected Vice-Presidents, E. C. Colgrove Secretary, D. K. Enright Treasurer, and Maurice M. O'Connor member from the Eighth Ward of the Cook County Executive Committee. Upon motion of William Gleason it was voted that John F. Finerty receive the hearty recommendation of the association for the post of City Treasurer, and that the Republican party be assured of the coöperation of the Independent Reform party provided it supported Mr. Finerty's nomination. Maurice M. O'Connor thereupon moved that Capt. D. F. Gleason be recommended on the same terms for the office of West Town Assessor. Capt. Gleason deprecated public mention of his name at so early a period in connection with that position, but the motion of Mr. O'Connor was adopted with enthusiasm. The club adjourned, to meet every Monday night until the week of the election.

The members of the Young Democracy of the Second Ward still refuse to dwell together in harmony, as indicated by another tempestuous meeting held last night.

The row began with the reading of the report of the Committee on Membership, which was decidedly Pickwickian. The Chairman stated that the committee had been looking up the persons whose names had been suggested for membership at the last meeting, and that they had discovered one man to be a sand-bagger, another a bummer, another a disgraced Republican, and that on visiting the place where another was alleged to be living they found the bearer of the name to be a horse and the alleged residence to be only a stable.

Mr. McCallum offered a resolution denying that W. J. Clingen represented the Second Ward Democracy when he appeared before the Committee on Elections of the City Council and asked for a decrease in the number of voting precincts in the ward. The club wants ten precincts in the ward. A committee was appointed to investigate some alleged remarks of the Secretary, and after it was instructed to report at the next meeting the club adjourned.

Owsley Hall, corner of Madison and Robey streets, was filled with enthusiastic Republicans last night. The object of the meeting was the organization of the Twelfth Ward branch of the Young Commercial Republican Club. There are over 700 members of this club in the Twelfth Ward alone. Every member was admitted by card. A. M. Compton, President of the central organization, called the meeting to order, General Secretary Young acting as Secretary. The Twelfth Ward branch was then formally organized, and the following officers elected: President, E. Banning; First Vice-President, Joseph H. Barnett; Second Vice-President, J. H. Howard; Secretary, W. S. Elliott Jr.; Treasurer, J. B. McDonald. Speeches were made by A. M. Compton, J. T. Rawleigh, J. W. Furnald, M. E. Cole, W. H. Stewart, A. O. Cooper, W. S. Elliott Jr., Mr. Everett, and others.

It is the intention of the Young Commercial Republican Club to organize branches at once in every ward in the city. The Ninth Ward branch will be organized tonight.

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TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1885.

DUKE LEOPOLD OF TORLONIA has been married to Princess Letitia, a daughter of Prince Napoleon.

AN appeal has been issued by the Lord Mayor of London for funds to assist the unemployed and destitute.

ANOTHER joint session was held at Springfield yesterday, but there were so many absentees that nothing could be done.

OWNERS of the steamship Lydian Monarch threaten to prosecute the author of the canard reporting the sinking of that vessel.

DISPATCHES from Berne, Switzerland, report that the Bundesrath has rejected the naturalization treaty with the United States.

MRS. JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL was buried at Kensal Green Cemetery, near London, yesterday. The funeral was private. The Prince of Wales sent a message of condolence.

GEN. HORACE E. CAPRON, ex-Commissioner of Agriculture, died night before last from the effects of a cold contracted while attending the dedication ceremonies at the Washington Monument.

AT the examination of Cunningham and Burton, the alleged dynamiters, in London yesterday three policemen testified that they had seen Cunningham in the Tower shortly before the explosion occurred.

NOTWITHSTANDING the refusal of the Czar to accept his resignation, Count Tolstoi insists upon retiring, pleading that his health has been undermined by overwork owing to the activity of the Nihilists.

SUCH numbers of Russians are pouring into Cabul, ostensibly as travelers, as to cause no little uneasiness in Government circles at the Afghan Capital. It is rumored that the Russians are military men, and their visits are supposed to be connected with Russian designs upon Afghanistan.

A NEW penal code similar to that of New York State has been adopted by the Minnesota Legislature. Hanging is made the penalty for murder in the first degree. The last hanging in Minnesota was in 1855. The Legislature has also passed a High-License law making $500 the minimum figure.

A PROVISION abolishing the National Board of Health is contained in the Deficiency Appropriation bill. A strong fight will doubtless be made against the proposition, especially in view of the expected cholera visitation. There is a decided antagonism between the National Board of Health and the health authorities of the Treasury Department.

THREE unsuccessful attempts were made at Exeter, Eng., yesterday, to hang John Lee, who was recently condemned to death for killing a woman near Torquay because she refused to marry him. Lee went to the scaffold bravely, but after the third attempt to hang him had proved fruitless, owing to the fact that the machinery of the drop was out of order, he sank down in a swoon and became utterly prostrated. The execution was postponed.

A RESOLUTION was offered in the House of Representatives yesterday instructing the Foreign-Affairs Committee to investigate the alleged discrimination by Germany against American products and report whether a like discrimination should not be adopted by the United States against articles imported from Germany. The Senate's amendments to the Texas Pacific Land-Grant Forfeiture bill and the Anti-Foreign Contract Labor bill were concurred in. Mr. Perkins offered a bill to open the Oklahoma lands to settlement. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Naval bill.

EX-SPEAKER RANDALL'S scheme for the construction of a navy was killed yesterday in the House on a point of order, the Chairman ruling that it was new legislation and that it did not retrench expenditure. So determined was the opposition to the measure on both sides in the House that its approval by that body on its merits was exceedingly doubtful. Mr. Reed of Maine pronounced the scheme an indictment of the next Administration for incompetency. Mr. Townshend of Illinois declared that the proposition made the President and Secretary of the Navy simply the paymasters of the proposed naval board.

IN the Senate yesterday resolutions were agreed to authorizing the Indian Committee to continue its investigation regarding the leases of Indian lands during the recess of Congress and calling upon the Secretary of the Interior for information in regard to the progress of Indian education. The bill to quiet the titles of settlers on the Des Moines River lands was passed by a vote of 31 to 24. It now goes to the House. The Post-Office bill being taken up, the House provision requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to bid in competition with private parties for the manufacture of postage-stamps, postal-cards, and stamped envelopes was stricken out, as was also the provision for an extra 10-cent postage rate on letters intended for special expedition in delivery. Mr. Frye offered an amendment appropriating $800,000 for the transportation of foreign mails. After a long discussion, in the course of which bitter attacks were made upon the proposed "donation" to the Pacific railroad kings, the amendment was agreed to by a vote of 30 to 18.

A NUMBER of letters from Gen. Gordon, written at Khartoum, are printed in the Egyptian Blue Book. Sept. 9 he writes in a despondent strain urging the War Department to send troops to his relief and complaining of neglect on the part of the British Government. In a letter written Nov. 4 he says that he can hold out forty days. Early in December he reports everything going well, but says he cannot hold out much longer. "It is rumored," he says, "that all the Europeans with the Mahdi, including Slatin Bey and the Nuns, have become Mussulmans." Dec. 14 Gen. Gordon writes urgently for reinforcements and says that food is scarce. He instructs Gen. Wolseley not to scatter his troops and to bring plenty of them.

IT was determined yesterday by the Tory leaders to move a resolution of censure next Thursday evening in the House of Lords couched in such vigorous terms as will compel the Government to open up a general debate upon its African policy. The resolution will declare that the incompetency of the Ministry is responsible for the failure of the Nile expedition, and will protest strongly against the abandonment of the Soudan. In the debate last evening in the House of Commons Sir Stafford Northcote lashed the Ministry with stinging invectives, and said that Gen. Gordon's character towered grandly above that of the cravens who had left him to his fate. Mr. Gladstone sat through this excoriation pale with rage, and writhed under the applause which greeted Sir Stafford Northcote's points. His reply was full of vigor, but as a defense of the Liberal party it was thought to be a failure.

THIS is the last week of the present Congress. It seems likely that there will be no extra session, but there is no certainty one way or the other. The House Appropriations Committee has nearly finished its work. It is proposed to pass the great Sundry Civil bill, under a suspension of the rules, without debate. This bill contains the provision for the suspension of the coinage of the silver dollar, against which Bland and his followers are arrayed. If it pass under a suspension of the rules it must be passed as a whole, and it cannot be treated otherwise except by unanimous consent. Mr. Randall intends to ask unanimous consent that the bill shall be passed by a suspension of the rules as to all its items except that relating to the suspension of the coinage of the silver dollar, leaving this provision to be considered in Committee of Whole. Bland has given notice that he will not consent to this. So Randall must either have strength enough to force the bill through with the silver clause in it or submit the whole bill to debate. The action of the House upon the silver provision may be expected to determine whether or not there is to be an extra session.

GRECIANS DEFEATED AT HARVARD

The war over the dead languages in our colleges has just been signalized by a great victory at Harvard for the anti-Grecians. The faculty of that progressive institution have just decided by a vote of thirty liberals to two conservatives that Greek shall no longer be a necessary branch for students who desire to enter the portals of Harvard. Those whose plans or aptitudes lead them to prefer other courses of study may disregard Greek entirely in their preparations for examination. Proficiency in other branches will be accepted in lieu of the Greek which has been hitherto demanded. Reference to the article printed on another page will give the details of the new requirements. The gist of the change is that Latin, science, and the modern languages are accepted as substitutes for the Greek, which has always been compulsory, and that a young man may hereafter enter and go through Harvard without so much as learning the Greek alfabet.

This enlightened action puts Harvard in the van of American universities. It is impossible for any one to doubt that the people of this country have long desired to see the study of Greek relegated to the few who wished to pursue it and to have an end put to the system by which every student, no matter what might be his personal appetite for a different kind of learning or what his needs for another equipment for the struggle of life, was compelled to pore over the verbal relics of an ancient civilization. Our civilization is able to possess itself of all the treasures of the Bible and to maintain all the institutions which are founded upon it without compelling the study of the Hebrew tongue in our institutions of learning, and it is impossible to answer the arguments of those who have pointed out that all that is worth anything in Greek literature and ideas can be equally well secured in the splendid English translations without exacting the study of the vernacular, the envelope, from all the scholars in our universities.

The forward step of the faculty of Harvard is only another advance in a movement which has been going ever since Roger Bacon fought for the recognition of the claims of science in the revival of the new learning in England centuries ago. The divergence between life and the preparations for life in our college towns has always been felt by wise men to be a grave evil. The courses of study gave so much attention to the classical languages that no time was left for the classical learning. Graduates found that they had acquired a doubtful and vanishing facility in construing the verbal idioms of Greek, but had caught almost nothing of the knowledge, and wit, and literary beauty which those idioms conveyed to the Greek mind. No really collegiate mind wishes to make the youth of the country devote the precious years of scholastic enthusiasm to the mere amassing of what might be called the lingo of learning, the mere signs and sounds which conveyed Greek ideas, when the ideas themselves lay before the student in his own tongue. But few can doubt that the study of the "dead languages" as it had come to be carried on was a barrier to the acquisition of the real learning which they preserved for mankind for so many long centuries of darkness. Generations of scholars have devoted themselves to extracting the meat from these shells of language; it is time that our colleges, recognizing this, should cease poring over the shells and give their frequenters a taste of the reality.

It is still necessary for those who enter Harvard to pass an examination in Greek or Latin. The first result of the efforts of President Eliot, one of the broadest and most truly cultured educators of the day, to modernize the curriculum of Harvard was that a student after having entered the college need not pursue the study of the dead languages unless he chose to do so. Now he has carried his position one step farther. It is no longer indispensable that the applicant for admission shall have studied both of these dead languages. It is enough if he have studied Latin alone. The next step will be the admission of students who have devoted themselves to neither, but can offer in their place an equivalent in science and the living languages, say French or German. The course of study after entrance has been so liberalized that little more remains to be done except to perfect the courses, the main lines of which have been already determined. Science and history, including American and British, will hold more important positions hereafter than heretofore. Harvard has placed itself by its progressive reform far in advance of the English universities and of all others in this country. Its new policy will do a vast deal to change our plan of education from its old-fashioned attempt to run all minds through one invariable mold to that of a gymnasium where the intellectual body may be developed on all its sides to its maximum strength and beauty. The more nearly we do that the more shall we be truly Grecian.

ITALY IN EGYPT.

There is an unknown factor in the Egyption problem which may yet work trouble and precipitate the Eastern question afresh upon Europe. Early in the present month the Italian Government sent an expedition to Assab, one of the little colonies at the extremity of the Red Sea, opposit Aden, ostensibly to punish some of the adjacent natives who had murdered two Italian traders. It was thought at that time that the expedition was out of proportion to the purpose for which it was sent, and this opinion was confirmed by the speedy dispatch of a second in still larger force. Since that time two more have been sent and the entire Red Sea littoral as far as Massowah has now been occupied, to the exclusion of the Egyptian garrison at the latter place, which was coolly ordered out and provided with transportation back to Cairo by the Italians

In making this occupation the Italians have trespassed upon the rights of Abyssinia and directly invaded the authority of Turkey. Abyssinia will be easily satisfied, because she is not strong enough to make an effective resistance; but the Turkish protest is not to be satisfied so easily, particularly if, as now appears, France and Russia are quietly urging her on. The link between Italy and England is supplied by the formal tender of assistance made by the former to the latter. That tender has been considered, and, though England may urge that she has not accepted it, it is equally true that she has not refused it. In other words, the offer remains open and may be accepted at any time. It is believed in Turkey, indeed, that England and Italy have concluded a secret treaty. Against this Italian occupation the Porte has protested to every Power in Europe.

How will the tangle come out? As the situation now stands, Turkey has asked Italy to withdraw from Massowah, and Italy has replied that she will not budge from there, and has even admitted through her War Minister that there is the possibility of a military understanding with England. Turkey has been requested to occupy the Red Sea ports by England, but, as might have been expected, she declines to do so unless England will evacuate Egypt and Italy quit Massowah. Turkey has the same rights in Cairo and Alexandria and all over Lower Egypt that she has on the Red Sea littoral, and if she is called upon to occupy one portion of her alleged territory, why not the whole of it? She is as sovereign in Alexandria as she is in Massowah, and why should she hoist her flag along the Red Sea by the side of the English and Italian flags or be expected to help enforce their authority by her presence in one part of a country over the whole of which she claims to exercise a quasi authority? The position assumed by England that Turkey may intervene, upon condition that she is in accord with England, does not seem to be a logical one. If she intervenes at all it will be more likely an intervention to enforce her own authority, backed by some of the Powers who are hostile to England, and from present appearances those Powers are France and Russia.

The Italian connection with the drama now being enacted in Egypt will therefore be watched with interest. If the Powers of Europe are disposed to precipitate the Eastern question again it is an opportune time, while England is hampered with her Soudan war and threatened troubles in India. The part that Germany would play may be easily imagined. Having no interest in the Eastern question that is of paramount importance, what would the iron-helmeted freebooter do but improve his chance to go on grabbing, just as he has been doing after he had helped to tie England by one leg in Egypt? And what in case of a European complication would he more naturally grab than the Netherlands? And how could England, the only interested party, prevent it?

WORK DONE BY THE CITIZENS.

In distributing the praise for the famous victory which was won in Judge Blodgett's court-room last week over the "gang" the Citizens' Committee must come in for a large share of the plaudits. It was the money raised by their efforts which defrayed the heavy expenses that were necessarily incurred, and it was the watchful vigilance of their representatives which met every move of the "gang" with a checkmate. It was because that committee was composed of some of our best citizens that our business-men were willing to intrust it with liberal contributions of money, and it was by the possession of this money that the prosecution were enabled to send to Canada and to Philadelphia and to ransack Chicago for the proofs of the villany of the accused. It was to the committee that Col. Tuthill, our efficient United States District-Attorney, was indebted for the invaluable assistance which he had from Gen. Stiles and Gen. Hawley. Exactly in proportion to the public satisfaction with the result should be their appreciation of the efforts and sacrifices in time and money by which it was obtained. It must not be forgotten, too, that it required no little personal courage to organize against a confederacy of the reckless men who formed the "gang." Millionaires who were glad to give their money begged that their names might not be published, as they feared to excite the enmity of the criminals and their friends.

The confidence with which the people of Chicago await the supplemental legal struggle which is to be made by the convicted to have the verdict set aside is largely based on the knowledge that the Citizens' Committee is still in the field with large reserves of cash and able counsel to baffle every attempt of the guilty men to escape their just fate. Public opinion confidently demands that not only shall the condemnation passed on those who were found guilty last Saturday be worked out by them in stripes in jail, but that the other instigators and accessories of this terrible crime against the civil life of the community shall be detected and brought to punishment. To accomplish this all-important task the Citizens' Committee will be an indispensable agency, and for that reason they should be upheld by all good men. The work of the Citizens' Committees of New York and Philadelphia was not a transient episode of reform, but was a lasting labor which in one shape or another continues still. Our organization of citizens has carried the first position of the enemy, but there are still many lines to be attacked. Every one who appreciates how vital to the future prosperity of Chicago it is that its inhabitants should be released from the control of the gamblers, ballot-box stuffers, and roughs who have made its City Government, its courts, its voting-places the nurseries of fraud, vice, and injustice, will rally to the support of the men who have taken on their shoulders the task of which all of us, to the third and fourth generation, will get the benefit.

THE DAN MANNING GANG.

If it be true, as it now seems to be, that Cleveland intends to make Dan Manning Secretary of the Treasury, he is deliberately placing himself and his Administration under the control of the most disreputable element of the Democratic party. Such an appointment will be a notice to the country that nothing is to be expected from Cleveland's Administration in the way of civil-service reform or any other reform, that the spoils are to be distributed in recognition of partisan services rendered to secure Cleveland's nomination, and that all the promises made by the mugwumps as to Cleveland's independent and reform aspirations had no foundation in fact.

It would be unwise for a President to select, under any circumstances, as Secretary of the Treasury a man who had never had an opportunity to familiarize himself with Government finance or demonstrate to the public his capacity for affairs. This is especially true in the case of Cleveland, who is himself a neophyte in the science of government and has more need of strong and trustworthy advisers than if he were a man of vast public experience. But Manning is objectionable not only on account of his inexperience and doubtful capacity, but because he is a notorious political boss, with the same general ideas of "practical politics" which are entertained by "Bishop" Oberly or Mike McDonald in this State. If he take charge of the Treasury it will not be to gratify any personal ambition for distinction or a desire to serve either his country or his party, but simply and solely to use it as a vast machine for the reward of past services and the assurance of future favors. He will give little attention to the management of the customs service, or the maintenance of the reserve, or the effect of the tax laws; he will have no recommendations to make to Congress as the result of his observations within his domain; he will not strike the rock of Government credit and bring forth abundant revenues, as Webster said Hamilton did; he will not take rank with recent Secretaries like Chase, Sherman, and McCulloch. He will be nothing more nor less than a political boss, wielding the patronage of the Government for party and personal ends. If Cleveland shall appoint him to the position it will be with the full knowledge of the man's character and the use he is sure to make of the office.

WILL MACKIN "SQUEAL"?

It is now an interesting speculation whether Mackin will "give away" the parties for whom he was acting when he substituted 230 spurious ballots for the genuine ones in the Second Precinct of the Eighteenth Ward. Whether Mackin was personally implicated in the original forgery of the returns the day after the election or was not called in till later on when it became necessary to verify the returns with fraudulent ballots, he undoubtedly knows all about the whole fraud from its inception. He knows who inspired it, who suggested it, who paid for it, who would profit by it. The theory that it was perpetrated by the election-judges originally out of "pure cussedness," or that Mackin subsequently came to their assistance in a spirit of charity, will not be accepted by the most unsophisticated person. There is somebody behind the workers of the fraud, and the outrage will never be fully revenged until the principals shall be exposed and punished along with their agents.

Mackin will be strongly tempted to "squeal" by a number of influences. He will be very sore when he finds that he must wear the prison garb for doing some other man's dirty work. He will fret and chafe under the reflection that bigger rascals are wearing their broadcloth and enjoying good dinners and swelling around while he is breaking stone or cobbling shoes. He will also be confronted upon his release with new indictments for perjury, and will naturally seek to secure some claim to immunity from further prosecution by rendering the State some service. There is reason to believe that he already cherishes a resentment because he feels that he has been deserted to some extent by his old friends. Mike McDonald has furnished him with his bonds, but otherwise he seems to be hard up and compelled to resort to $4.60 men when he suborns perjury while he ought to have the assistance of first-class and high-priced perjurers. These influences will prompt Mackin to tell all he knows when he becomes convinced that he cannot keep out of the penitentiary.

On the other hand, Mackin will have powerful motives for maintaining silence. He probably has some of the traditional but rather doubtful honor which is said to obtain among thieves, and may think that he would be disgraced among his craft if he should "give away" his employers. The men who are interested in his silence will also supply him and his family with money to keep him still, and they will promise to use their influence with Cleveland to secure him a pardon. He will be prompted by various considerations both to tell and to refrain from telling the true story of the fraud. There is only one motive which will never occur to him—that is, the consideration of justice and the public welfare.

THE Tories are now seeking to make capital against Mr. Gladstone by printing letters purporting to have come from Gordon in November last appealing for help, and, among them, one upon which they lay much stress, complaining because the Government does not answer his letters. In answer to this, it might be alleged that communication with Khartoum in November and from that time on was extremely difficult, as all messengers would have to run the gantlet of the Arabs. It may be therefore that letters were written and never received. More than this, at the time Gordon was writing the help which he asked was already on its way. The expedition was ordered in August, and in November it was on its way well up the Nile, and moving as rapidly as it possibly could go by the unfortunate route which was selected by Lord Wolseley himself. After the arrival at Korti no time was lost in sending an advance force across the desert by forced marches to attempt opening communication with Gordon. The wretched result has already been told. Under the circumstances Mr. Gladstone was right in saying that he had done all he could to rescue Gordon, whose going to Khartoum he never approved; but the Tories will seize upon every pretext, and by distortion and misrepresentation will seek to hurl him from power. What more or better could they have done under the circumstances?

IF Cleveland were the man of lofty ideals or even the practical sense with which his admirers have credited him he would not contemplate for one moment the selection of men like Manning and Whitney for the chief places in his Administration. After the country had recovered from the excitement and friction of the campaign there was a noticeable disposition to extend every encouragement to Mr. Cleveland and a desire to expect the best that had been said of him, but the appointment of Manning as Secretary of the Treasury will destroy all the hopefulness of the situation and relegate Cleveland to the spoils element and machine element of his party. Cleveland will be all the more blamable for this surrender to the spoilsmen, first because the circumstances which led to his rapid advancement were largely extraneous to the Democratic party, and, secondly, because he declared that he would not be a candidate for a second term and hence could afford to take an independent position. If his Administration is to start in with Dan Manning at its head it will grovel in the mire of politics.

THE bill providing for the South Dakota State Convention has passed the Legislature of that Territory. As originally drawn, it was entitled "A bill for an act providing for a Constitutional Convention and the formation of a State Constitution preparatory to the admission of Dakota Territory into the Union, and for other purposes." A vote upon dispensing with further reading of the bill—nays 18, yeas 3—shows the opposition to the admission of the whole Territory. After admending the bill by striking out the words "Dakota Territory" and inserting the words "that portion of the Territory of Dakota south of the forty-sixth parallel of north latitude," the bill passed unanimously. This leaves the people of South Dakota free to adopt a State Constitution, elect their State officers and United States Senators and Representatives, and be ready to demand their admission to Congress next winter. The next time the demand is made it will be heeded. The Democratic partisans of the House will not dare to refuse it.

A DISPATCH states that Mr. A. C. Hesing has been to Albany to see Cleveland, and is confident that he will make a good President "if be is let alone." If this is Mr. A. C. Hesing's opinion, it might be logically queried why he went to Albany.

THE prosecution of J. C. Mackin et al. by Long Jones and his Federal gang has been more of a persecution than a fair trial, and that will be the verdict of all honest men who have watched the proceedings if they give the subject serious reflection.—*Springfield (Ill.) Register (Dem.)*.

The conviction of Mackin makes every political scoundrel groan. He was one of their choicest spirits and most successful manufacturers of bogus majorities in the State. To lose the active services of such a man for even two years is something the *Register* contemplates with rage. This mendacious sheet has pretended to believe that no fraud was committed in the Eighteenth Ward, and it vilified Gov. Hamilton for refusing to give the Senatorial certificate to the man who was defeated. Mackin's 230 forged tickets it insisted should be counted for Brand. It is not surprising, then, that the Springfield organ of election treason should denounce the trial and conviction of the ballot-box stuffers as a persecution by a Federal gang. The *Register* has not the hardihood to claim that Mackin was innocent of the conspiracy charged against him; it knows that he was guilty, but refuses to admit that frauds at elections committed by Democrats should be punished as *crimes*. Ballot-box stuffing the *Register* regards as a sort of Democratic right or privilege. The Judge who presided at the trial in his charge to the jury took another view of the case, which he thus tersely expressed:

> It is conceded that a great crime has been committed—a crime in comparison with which armed and open treason becomes a trivial offense; for of what value to himself or his country is a freeman's suffrage and ballot—his voice at the polls—if the record of his utterance can be destroyed with impunity?

THE complete absence of Bishop Oberly, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, while his Secretary, Mackin, was on trial for ballot-box stuffing has not escaped notice and various comment. If the good "Bishop" had been present and testified to all he knew it might have thrown some light on the case and divided the responsibility of the crime between Mackin and certain persons not judicially known. When "Chesterfield" concludes to tell all that he knows it may render the Bishop's testimony unnecessary.

PERHAPS as strange an aerial phenomenon as has ever been experienced or observed in the Northwest, says the Bismarck *Tribune*, was that in the Missouri slope recently. At about midnight the entire heavens were brilliantly illuminated with a bright, warm light. It was a partial repetition of the aurora borealis display of about a year ago, but much more wonderful and unaccountable. The experience to the pedestrian was similar to that of a sudden lighting of a lamp in a darkened room. It reminded one of standing beneath an electric-light tower in the evening just as the lights first throw out their brilliant rays, and, gazing about, the first impulse was to look at his watch to see if day had really dawned. But, no! 'Twas midnight and the heavens were ablaze with light, and beauty, and warmth. One solitary sword-like ray reached out from aurora's northern lighthouse, and, as if touching some magnet set firmly in the zenith or connecting with another electrical current in the very centre of the starry dome, a perfect ocean of flickering light was produced with a small circle of dazzling brilliancy in the centre. Talk about the land of the midnight sun, but here was a midnight illumination which almost outrivaled the light of day. The phenomenon lasted about twenty minutes, during which time a newspaper could be read with perfect ease out of doors or at a window in an unlighted room.

THE newspapers are obliged to record altogether too much foolishness and deviltry on the part of the sons of distinguished men in public life. It is unfortunate that some men who assume to be able to govern the affairs of the country at large are unable to regulate their own families. Some of these young men seem to be fitting themselves for the penitentiary, if not the gallows. They ought to be made to realize that drink is the great leveler, and the level is that of the gutter, whatever the rank of the offender or the offender's family.—*Washington Star.*

THERE is a growing suspicion and distrust of private lunatic asylums in England. Hardly a case occurs involving any question of detention in these asylums in which circumstances involving disagreeable possibilities do not crop up, filling the public mind with uneasiness, while public institutions of the kind seem quite free from them. Frequent efforts have been made to abolish them, but thus far without success. In a recent Parliamentary examination the Earl of Shaftesbury, Chairman of the Commissioners in Lunacy, stigmatized them as "abominable," "vicious," "objectionable," "intolerable," and "detestable. The London *Lancet* joins in the demand for their abolition and terms them private prisons which ought not to be allowed to exist.

A. J. LOCKE of the Anglo-American Cable Company: "We have reduced the time for cabling to London to the minimum. Although it has to be repeated at Valentia, an ordinary message is ready for delivery on the banks of the Thames from thirty seconds to a minute and a half after the New York operator has begun sending it. The answer is received as quickly. The repeating on the Irish coast is done by two operators at adjoining desks, who respectively write down and dispatch each word the instant it is received. Should there be a rush, a third man is ready to take care of the extra work. Time is practically annihilated. We have cabled over and received answers so promptly that people were loath to believe them genuine. Has the Mackay-Bennett competition affected our business? Not in the least. On the other hand, we do more work than before."

SENATOR THURMAN, the well-known Democratic leader, called the "Old Roman," gives his opinion as follows on Mr. Blaine's book, "Twenty Years of Congress." In the course of an interview Mr. Thurman was asked if he had read Mr. Blaine's book.

"O, yes," he replied, "I read the first volume when it first came out."

"Do you think he will give you fair treatment when he comes to you in the second volume?"

"I do. In fact I have no doubt of it. Blaine is not the man who carries malice. There are certain statements in his first volume that are not strictly correct from our standpoint, but take it as a whole, it is a remarkably fair book. And not only a very fair book, but an exceedingly well-written one. The English is plain, vigorous, and well sustained. If the second volume is as good in style and as fair in statements as the first, I think the work will become a classic in our political history. I have just noticed, by the way, that Cox (S. S.) has written a book on Congressional history. I shall be glad to see it." "While speaking of Congressional histories, Mr. Thurman, may I ask you what you think of Mr. Benton's 'Thirty Years' View?'" "O, well, that hardly ranks as a history. It certainly does not rank with a book like Blaine's."

CURRENT NOTES.

Speaking of Rhéa, the Augusta *Chronicle and Constitutionalist* says: "Her face is a Mobile one." This ought to work her up in Alabama.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

To write for all time is the ambition of every author. The man who originated the series of negro-minstrel jokes is the only one up to date who has apparently succeeded in his endeavor.

Two Americans in London: "I wonder why every one is so happy?" asks one. "Don't you know?" the other one replies. "An Arab has just been found dead in the Soudan, and it is supposed that the British killed him."—*Arkansaw Traveler.*

The Lowell *Times* notes the fact that the Civil War broke out and roller skates were invented the same year. This is true, but the War did its worst and stopped in four years, while roller skates continue to plunder and murder even up to this time.—*Boston Post.*

Little Polly has a neighbor who has a little donkey team, in which she often has a nice ride. One day, as she was sitting with her mamma, the donkey was heard to bray, and Polly, looking up, said: "Mamma, I like the donkey; but I don't like to hear him donk."—*Ex.*

"Was Rome founded by Romeo?" inquired a pupil of the teacher.

"No, my son," replied the wise man; "it was Juliet who was found dead by Romeo."

The pupil said nothing, but immediately wrote to the Postmaster of Joliet, Ill., for full particulars.—*New York Journal.*

"Have you heard the latest from New Orleans?"

"Don't think I have; what is it?"

"They have changed the name of the carnival."

"How's that?"

"Well, you see, on account of the false profits of the exposition, they now speak of the carnival as El Mahdi Gras."—*Louisville Commercial.*

"What makes you think you saw your husband's ghost last night?"

"He came into my room and I called on him to stop, but he passed on as if he didn't hear me."

"Perhaps it was really your husband."

"No, I'm sure it wasn't. John, poor dear, wouldn't have dared to go on without stopping."—*New York Graphic.*

"Leisure is cheap at that chap's shop, Mr. Spicer," said a fellow-passenger in a Cambridge horse-car, pointing to the sign, "A superior lounge for $5," in a furniture-dealer's window. "That is rather tempting," replied the other, "but the fellow next door undersells him"; and he directed attention to the baker's window, in which was the legend, "A family loaf, 10 cents."—*Boston Commercial Bulletin.*

The measles invaded a household where there were many children. The first child to sicken was given a box of paints and some prints to color, to amuse himself in bed. "I wish I could get the measles," said a younger brother; "then I could have a paint-box, too." In due time he caught the infection and was also given a box of paints. "Papa," said the little one wearily, after being a couple of days in bed, "you can take the paint-box away. I don't want the measles."—*New York Tribune.*

"Whatch doin', Bill?"
"Fishin'."
"Gimme a hook; mine's broke."
"Hain't got no hook."
"Then lemme some bait."
"Hain't got no bait."
"Ketch any fish?"
"Naw."
"Gittenny bites?"
"Naw."
"Then whatcher doin'?"
"Fishin'."—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

Said Herman Glass, a grasping Galveston landlord, to Tom Scantling, one of his tenants:

"I want you to pay up your rent right off."

"I haven't got any money."

"But you have got to pay it anyhow."

"Now, you look here; if you keep on dunning me for that rent when I've not got a cent, do you know what I'll do? I don't like to do it, but you'll goad me to it."

"What will you do?"

"I'll buy me a house for cash and put a stop to this paying rent by the month."—*Texas Siftings.*

Medical advice by telephone: Husband—"My wife has a severe pain in the back of her neck, and complains of a sort of sourness in the stomach."

Physician—"She has malarial colic."

Husband—"What shall I do for her?"

[The girl at the "central" switches off to a machinist talking to a sawmill man.]

Machinist to Husband—"I think she is covered with scales inside about an inch thick. Let her cool down during the night, and before she fires up in the morning take a hammer and pound her thoroughly all over, and then take a hose and hitch it to the fire-plug and wash her out."

Husband has no further need of this doctor.—*Leonard's Medical Journal.*

New York *Town Topics*, in its "Club" department, says: "I asked a brother club-man yesterday, who has just returned from a Western trip, if he noticed any essential difference between the club-life of the Eastern and Western cities. 'Well,' he replied, 'let me think. Their whisky is better, as a rule: their restaurants are greatly inferior; and when dining at the Calumet Club in Chicago—which has one of the handsomest club buildings in the country, by the way—I saw, out of sixty men in the restaurant, only two in evening dress. I found the club at Cheyenne and those in San Francisco the nearest to ours in the points of refinement in dress and conversation of their members; and this was due to the fact that they contain many Eastern men.' I fear my friend was prejudiced in favor of the metropolis."

"I was once riding in the cars through Kansas," remarked a gentleman, "and suffering excruciating misery from a pricking, irritating little point of starched stuff, such as a careless laundress will sometimes leave on a shirt-band. I pulled, and rubbed, and tried to smooth it down; but the plagney thing hung there, and I was fast losing all interest in life. At Topeka a gentleman got aboard having on a fresh shirt. I saw him once or twice rub his sleeve with an air of annoyance. Ah! thought I, a fellow-sufferer! And I felt somewhat comforted. But suddenly he walked to the water-tank, wet his fingers, ran them up his shirt-sleeve, and returned to his seat with the air of a wise man made perfectly happy. It was a revelation to me! He had wet down the starched pricker. Years of happiness have been added to my life by that man."

PERSONALS.

The Atlanta (Ga.) *Constitution* says: "A good one is told on Pierce Young. When he was the youngest and handsomest Brigadier in the army of Virginia he attended a ball in full uniform. As he strode across the floor, his sword dangling and his spurs jingling, a pretty girl, with the fearlessness of youth and beauty, said: 'General, why didn't you just ride in?'"

Mr. Ashmead Bartlett has plunged his Philadelphia friends in grief by announcing that he cannot make his advertised visit to America. He is kept at home in London as husband of the venerable and wealthy Baroness Burdett-Coutts, who selected him from a number of good-looking but impecunious young men willing to fill that position, and makes him a handsome annual allowance.

With Mrs. Bayard a confirmed invalid, Washington society will look to Mrs. Daniel Manning as a leader, if her husband goes into the Cabinet. Mrs. Manning is young, handsome, accomplished, accustomed to the society of the principal State Capital of the country. Moreover, she is a bride and a favorit with Mr. Cleveland. It is possible these are among the State considerations that will cause Mr. Manning to be among the chosen.

Mr. Vanderbilt worries lest the Tom, Dick, and Harry with whom he daily is brought in contact shall impose on him as a Crœsus with a pocket as full of holes as a collander. So when he had used two livery teams in Mobile the other day and was charged $6.50 for each carriage the millionaire squeezed the coin in his hand till the eagle hoarsely squawked. But the bill was not an overcharge, as was shown by reference to the liveryman's book of rates, and Mr. Vanderbilt retreated in bad order.

Samuel M. Felton Jr., recently elected Vice-President of the Erie Railroad Company, is only 31 years old. He comes from a race of scholars. His uncle, C. C. Felton, was President of Harvard College for many years. His father, Samuel M. Felton, is a scholar and a successful man of affairs. He built the Fitchburg Road, was for years President and manager of the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad, and is now President of the Pennsylvania Steel Company.

An entirely novel plan of obtaining money for scientific uses is suggested by the announcement of Dr. J. Palisa of Vienna that he will sell the right of naming the latest-discovered small planet (No. 244) for £5, as he desires to raise funds for his projected expedition to observe the total solar eclipse of August, 1886. Had he been successful in disposing of this right at the same figure for all these bodies of which his industrious search has led to the discovery, he would already have accumulated a fund of some $10,000.

In spite of Mr. Chamberlain's Socialist propaganda the present English Government is considerably interested in real property. Mr. Gladstone is a landed proprietor, with a rent-roll of $25,000 a year. Lord Hartington is heir to 200,000 acres, with a rent-roll of more than $850,000 annually. Lord Derby has a much smaller acreage than that of the Devonshire estate, but his rent-roll foots up to something above $850,000 a year. Earl Spencer gets about $210,000, and one of Mr. Gladstone's new Peers, Mr. Dodson, owns several thousand acres of valuable land.

When Charles Crocker set about building his house in San Francisco there was one lot on the side street he wanted to complete his space. The owner demanded a large price for it, but Crocker consented to pay it. Then he doubled it, and Crocker "stood the raise." That didn't satisfy the fellow's avarice, and he made fresh demands, until, at last, he wore Crocker's patience out, and he refused to buy the lot at any price. He built his house, laid out his grounds, and quarantined his neighbor with a fence fifty feet high, and cut off the view on three sides of his house. This made the man very sick, and he moved out. The fence is there yet.

Victor Hugo received a visit recently from Lord S., a member of the British House of Lords, who was accompanied by his wife and daughters. The poet entered the drawing-room and asked to what he owed the honor of this visit. Lord S., turning to his wife, said: "M. Victor Hugo! grand poete!" Victor Hugo bowed. Turning to his daughters Lord S. added: "Victor Hugo! Notre Dame de Paris!" He then opened a large note-book, apparently with the intention of soliciting an autograph. Victor Hugo began to show signs of displeasure, but Lord S., still looking at his memorandum-book, drew his watch from his waistcoat pocket and read aloud: "At 10 o'clock . . . see the giraffe at the Jardin d'Acclimation." And his Lordship retired, followed by his family.

There are 103 colored men in Washington who are worth over $25,000 each, fifty-two worth $10,000 each, and nearly 1,000 who pay taxes on $5,000 each. George W. Williams, ex-member of the Ohio Assembly and author of a history of the colored race, is worth $40,000. Frederick Douglass has $300,000, and now lives in and owns a house opposit Washington formerly owned by a man who so hated the blacks that he refused to sell anything to one of them. John F. Cooke, Tax-Collector of the District of Columbia, himself pays taxes on $250,000. John M. Langston, United States Minister to Hayti, has $75,000. John Lynch of Mississippi, who presided so ably at the Chicago Convention last summer, is very wealthy. So is Congressman Smalls. Dr. Gloster left $1,000,000 when he died, and has a son-in-law worth $150,000, besides a four-story drug-store in New York. John X. Lewis of Boston makes the clothes of the Beacon Hill dudes, and did a business last year of $1,000,000. He was once a slave, and, ragged and barefooted, followed Sherman and his troops in their march to the sea. Cincinnati has a colored furniture dealer whose check is good any day for $100,000, although twenty-five years ago he was a Kentucky slave. The late Robert Gordon of Cincinnati owned thirty four-story residences at the time of his death.

AMUSEMENTS.

At the Theatres.

There will be little in the way of novelty this week at the theatres to compete with the opera. Maubury and Overton's company have returned to Hooley's with that strong and wholesome melodrama, "The Wages of Sin." Old-fashioned as the story is it appeals to one, not by its originality—for as a melodrama it is the very antithesis of "Called Back"—but by the deep human interest of the situations and by the distinctness and vigor with which its characters are drawn. The moral it conveys is sometimes made too obtrusive to suit a captious taste, but that is a fault easily forgiven at a time when the diseased imaginations of leading playwrights find exercise in depicting the most feverish phases of immorality. On the whole the conclusion will hardly be disputed that in compact construction, character-painting, and sharply-defined situations "The Wages of Sin" has not been equaled by any of the more pretentious English melodramas. Marie Prescott takes the part that Agnes Booth lifted to such serene artistic excellence during the last visit of the company to this city. The former is uneven in her method, although at times she displays unquestionable sympathetic power, and a great point in her favor is that her personality from the first is pleasing and engaging. Agnes Booth, apparently cold and complacent in manner, was not an actress to win one's regard at the outset, but she compelled admiration as she developed the character phase by phase, and aroused enthusiasm by passionate outbursts which suggested reserved force rather than the strain of endeavor. Of Miss Prescott it must be said that the impression she made in the same rôle was much more favorable than when she appeared last season in a gypsy play, in which her acting was as chaotic as the plot itself. The leading male parts are commendably rendered, although one cannot help imagining what a figure W. E. Sheridan would make as the villain. The comedy element, which is not over-refined but agreeable, is very well represented. The playing of Sara Von Leer should be subdued, as it is out of harmony with Miss Prescott's repressed acting, and is altogether too harsh and labored.

Charles Hoyt's exceedingly diverting farce, "The Rag Baby," has caught the fancy of the town and entered upon its second week at the Grand to crowded houses. Frank Daniels' acting as "Old Sport" in that humorous satire on the pugilistic craze has made him a favorit and created more fun than any bit of nonsense since "Adonis" Dixey disported himself at Hooley's last summer. There is really more truth to nature in "The Rag Baby" than in anything in the farcical line that the author has yet done, which explains in some measure the boisterous hilarity it occasions.

"Zanita" has been doing a very poor business at McVicker's, and is now in the middle of its six weeks' run. Like "Jalma," it may pick up toward the end of the engagement, and from the size of the audience last evening it seemed as if the tide had turned.

John A. Stevens in "Passion's Slave" is at the Academy of Music. The attendance would seem to convey a hint to Mr. Stevens that it is time to get a new play.

"Storm-Beaten," with Edmund Collier in the leading part, is the attraction at the Standard. The piece has been often presented here, but some curiosity has been occasioned by the appearance in the Arctic scenes of a few of the survivors of the Greely expedition.

The Bradford Recitals.

The last of these interesting recitals will be given at Central Music-Hall this evening. The main subject will be De Long's Arctic voyage in the Jeannette, but some attention will be paid to the Greely relief expedition, and nearly eighty views will be shown.

RHODE ISLAND CIVIL-SERVICE REFORMERS.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 23.—[Special.]—The Providence Civil-Service Reform Association voted today to continue the organization and to have a course of lectures delivered by prominent civil-service reformers. President Robinson of Brown University was elected President.

FOREIGN FIELDS.

Horrible Scenes in England at the Attempted Execution of a Convict.

Incendiary Convention in Paris—Safety of the Lydian Monarch—Count Tolstoi Resigns.

A Caretaker's Close Call—Trial of Cunningham and Burton—The Congo Agreement.

SCAFFOLD HORRORS.

THE CURIOUS FAILURE AT BABBACOMBE TO HANG A CONVICT.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—[Via Mackay-Bennett Cable to The Tribune.]—Not dynamite, nor the Soudan, nor Sir Stafford Northcote's empty menace called the motion for a vote of censure interested London last evening, but the curious failure at Babbacombe to hang a convict. The masses believe that the failure of the drop to give way three times in succession is almost a miraculous interposition, and accept the failure as a supernatural proof of the convict's asseverations of innocence down to his last agony of suspense. No Victor Hugo picture of the last hours of the condemned could do justice to those horrible mental sufferings of the convict at hearing the burial service three times read and thrice standing expectant over the pit of death. Those sufferings he narrated last evening at Exeter Jail to the chaplain. The Home Secretary's statement in Parliament and the respit of the convict have produced a profound sensation. It is believed to be the prelude to a commutation of sentence, for while the circumstances pointed only toward Lee there existed nevertheless a possibility that some other inmate of the house may have murdered Miss Keyse.

A SIMILAR OCCURRENCE.

A similar occurrence was cabled to THE TRIBUNE eight years ago as happening at Kirkdale, near Liverpool, when James Corrigan, an Irishman, was dropped twice from the scaffold, the rope breaking each time. Finally the executioner was obliged to go and buy a new rope, when, after the agonized protests of the maddened culprit, the third drop proved effectual. Such occurrences seem to emphasize Gov. Hill's message about new scientific methods of capital punishment.

THREE UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPTS TO HANG A MURDERER—HORRIBLE SCENES.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—One of the most singular incidents ever connected with the execution or attempted execution of a murderer happened today at Exeter on the occasion of carrying out the death sentence passed upon John Lee, recently condemned to be hanged for the murder of Miss Emma A. W. Keyse, at Babbacombe, near Toquay, Nov. 15 last. Three attempts were made to execute Lee, but each attempt was futile, the drop failing to work successfully. The execution was consequently postponed. The details of the futile attempts to hang Lee make the case the most horrible that ever disgraced the gibbet in England. At first Lee was perfectly firm, and went to the scaffold undaunted. When the first attempt to hang him failed the prisoner's spirits remained unbroken. He was led from under the gallows and walked back to the cell with a firm step. When first placed upon the trap he resigned himself completely but firmly into the hands of the executioners. He stood motionless during the preliminary proceedings, and when the noose was placed and the spring was about to be touched he made an apparent effort to adjust his body to the expected drop, so that death might be as quick as possible. When the click of the spring sounded he drew his breath as if he felt he was taking his last. When the murderer was made to realize that the gibbet had not done its work, and he was not yet hanged, he appeared to start as if from a nightmare, but quickly recovered himself. The machinery was then carefully overhauled, and the woodwork was found to be so wet and swollen that the trap would not work. After being oiled and tried until it was thought to be all right, the prisoner was again brought forth. The same scene as before was then enacted, and once again was the wretched man led away and the trap a second time examined and oiled and for the second time pronounced all right, and for the third time the prisoner took his stand upon the trap, and the third time did the gibbet refuse to do its work.

THE ATTEMPT ABANDONED.

The strain and suspense now overtaxed Lee. He sank down in a swoon, and had to be carried away from the place. No words can give an adequate idea of the painfulness of the scene. A kind of overpowering dismay, like that of superstition, seemed to have got hold of the Sheriff's officers, the gallows was deserted, and no one made any more attempts to put it in working order. The man that was to have been hanged was limp, motionless, and in a most pitiable condition, lying in his prison cell dazed, and stupefied, and physically exhausted. The Sheriff decided to abandon his task. He closed up the execution yard, and went down to the post-office and telegraphed Sir Vernon Harcourt, the Home Secretary, a history of the horrible failure to execute Lee, and asked for instructions what to do next. Lee has been respited.

[Lee, who was an ex-convict, obtained employment from Miss Keyse as a valet by means of forged letters of recommendation. Lee wished to marry Miss Keyse, who was an elderly lady of wealth. She refused to wed him, whereupon Lee assaulted her. He then murdered her and set fire to the house to cover his crime. The flames were soon extinguished by neighbors and the murderer was shortly after captured while hiding in the vicinity.]

THE REVOLUTIONISTS.

MEETING OF THE IRISH CONVENTION IN PARIS.

PARIS, Feb. 23.—[Via Mackay-Bennett Cable to The Tribune.]—The much-talked-of Irish Revolutionary Convention was held today at the residence of a well-know sympathizer with Ireland, within a stone's throw of the Grand Hotel. Eleven delegates, three of whom represented the United States, two Great Britain, two the Continent of Europe, and two Invincibles, met in the afternoon in a large room with crimson wall-paper. In the most conspicuous place was a long wall table, covered with crimson cloth, in the centre of which was a cushion adorned with an embroidered shamrock. The delegates, with one exception, were in evening dress, with green rosets backed by a tricolor ribbon in their buttonholes. One delegate wore the ribbon of the Legion of Honor; another wore a Papal decoration. Fifteen members of the dynamite and general Fenian bodies were present as mere spectators. A Russian Nihilist speaking English, and a torpedo manufacturer also appeared, but none save the delegates had the right of speaking or voting. Each of the delegates was armed with a revolver, and it was decided in case of an invasion by British detectives they should be shot down at any cost. If, however, French officers had entered the meeting would have dispersed without offering the least resistance.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

By a unanimous decision of the delegates a mysterious individual with a determined mouth and pale face and sparkling eyes, known to the initiated as "Kin L.," and to other people as John Morrissey of County Carlow, and who planned the recent explosions in London, took the chair amid a triple salvo of applause. Michael Flannery was appointed Secretary of the meeting. Flannery opened the proceedings by reading letters of apology for non-attendance from a former Fenian Centre, from Prof. N. Neill, late of Vernon, and from a group of ecclesiastical collegians in the Rue des Irelandais. These last, while impressing upon the delegates the necessity of clinging to the Roman Catholic faith proclaimed themselves advocates of any and every means for the liberation of their country. Other letters breathed fierce hatred of England and encouraged the delegates to renew operations with tenfold ardor against "hypocritical and bloodthirsty Albion." These letters were received with the utmost enthusiasm. No communication having come from James Stephens, Flannery denounced his silence in strong language.

The Chairman called the meeting to order and then entered into a long dissertation on the past and present dynamite movements, finally calling upon his hearers to discuss the best measures to be adopted in the future for "the suppression of British misrule in Ireland."

Cries of "Down with England!" "Hell-fire for the British!" and "Long life to dynamite!" followed.

REDHOT RESOLUTIONS.

Patrick Corcoran then moved a resolution as follows:

WHEREAS, England's unwarrantable interference in the internal affairs of the Irish nation continues in utter contradiction of the feelings and aspirations of the country; and

WHEREAS, An English Viceroy and an English Privy Council, chief representatives of the British garrison, have by brute force and intolerable tyranny made every constitutional effort at Ireland's regeneration a mockery and a fiasco, and have compelled Irishmen to seek redress of grievances outside the pale of the law; and

WHEREAS, English tyranny is a shame and a disgrace to modern civilization; and

WHEREAS, The recent warnings given in the Tower of London and at Westminster have been neglected [and for a half-dozen other redhot reasons with which your correspondent will not weary your readers]; it is hereby

Resolved, That, as the gantlet has been thrown down, we accept the challenge and all the risks and dangers involved in punishing England for her odious crimes, prosecuting our campaign on the same lines as hitherto, but on a more extended scale, by the adoption of more vigorous measures, by carrying out other explosions in London and other towns, cities, and villages of England.

Eight delegates spoke on the resolution. An amendment regretting the alienation of the clergy and exhorting the convention not to link itself with foreign atheists was lost by one vote, amid cries of "We are not atheists!"

MILD MEASURES LAUGHED AT.

An amendment was proposed to the effect that as an indiscriminate blowing up of public buildings involves the loss of innocent lives, and the sympathies of humanity were thus alienated, it was advisable to change the dynamite program for the future in order to prove to the world that the war was not with the English people, but with the English Government, and that dynamite attacks should be exclusively directed against the British navy, barracks, and arsenals. After a long debate a division was taken and the amendment was lost by four votes to seven. According to the rules of the society, that the minority be bound by the vote of the majority, all the delegates subsequently adopted the original motion when it was put from the chair.

DYNAMITE AND DAGGER.

A motion admitting the Invincibles into the dynamite organization was negatived, as the former were unwilling to merge their individuality or principles with those of other extremists.

A cipher telegram from "No. 1" (Patrick J. Tynan) was read, explaining the impossibility of a union, but advocating continued action, both with dynamite and the dagger.

A proposition for alliance with the section of Russian Nihilists, made on behalf of the Nihilists present, was also rejected, on the ground that Russia, being England's enemy, was indirectly Ireland's friend. An active alliance, it was said, between Irishmen and the Czar's enemies was decidedly unpatriotic.

THE FATE OF INFORMERS.

The question of Irish informers in Paris next occupied the attention of the meeting. James McDermott was resentenced to death. Two men were deputed to follow "No. 1," with private instructions in regard to him, and have him executed as soon as possible. In reference to another supposed informer, Capt. Stewart, whom Stephens alleges to have been in receipt of £30 a month from the English Home-Office for watching Irish revolutionists, nothing was done, as he was considered an imbecile, unworthy of serious notice.

A vote of thanks having been passed to the Chairman, who responded, the meeting adjourned.

SIGNIFICANT CONSULTATION.

Flannery invited the spectators to withdraw in order that the delegates might consult privately with the torpedo manufacturer. It is believed that the services of this man will be required later, as there is a general feeling among the delegates in favor of early hostilities against the navy in order to rally to the cause thousands of Irishmen who at present refuse to associate themselves with outrages upon public buildings. Copies of the resolutions will be sent to Earl Spencer, Mr. John O'Leary, Mr. Gladstone, and O'Donovan-Rossa.

EL MAHDI'S FRIENDS.

Two delegates were appointed to communicate immediately with the French secret agent of El Mahdi at Cairo, whose address has been secured by "K. in L.," with the view of aiding the Soudanese in person. Both these delegates are scientific dynamiters. It is proposed to supply the Mahdi with dynamite guns. The business of the convention being accomplished, the delegates dispersed and will soon be on the way to the posts assigned to them in New York, London, Dublin, and Glasgow.

The congress met in the evening and continued in session until 1 o'clock this morning. One American delegate, Capt. James Murphy, voted in favor of Corcoran's resolution. The meeting scouted the proposal to murder the Prince of Wales as something eminently calculated to damage the cause. An American delegate said the dynamite donations had largely increased since the attempt upon Rossa's life. Several delegates expressed the opinion that the French Government would not grant the extradition of dynamiters so long as Irishmen committed no overt act against France.

GREAT BRITAIN.

INTEREST TAKEN IN AMERICAN MATTERS.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—[Via Mackay-Bennett Cable to The Tribune.]—The *Times* yesterday contained a whole column of cable dispatches from the United States, and the *World's* money article today says: "The keynote of our long-looked-for revival in trade will be sounded in America."

The *Times'* dispatches about the dedication of the Washington Monument thus describes the affair: "The noise made by thousands stamping their feet to keep warm made the proceedings inaudible, and the steam coming the speakers' mouths was the main evidence that the ceremony was being carried out."

DAN MANNING.

At a large private dinner of Americans Washington's birthnight here, attended by THE TRIBUNE'S correspondent, many Democrats present doubted the truth of the *Times* dispatch from Philadelphia that Mr. Manning had been offered the seat once filled by Hamilton, Gallatin, Woodbury, Walker, and Guthrie. Such an appointment, however, would little affect England, where gross ignorance of Federal politicians still continues. At this dinner a Briton asks an American: "What was the surname of that other great statesman in America with the Christian name of Daniel?" The waggish American answered "Lambert," to which the Briton rejoined "Quite right."

A WICKED CANARD.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—The owners of the steamship Lydian Monarch, which is being used to transport troops to Egypt, pronounce the reported sinking of that vessel in St. George's Channel a wicked canard, and threaten to prosecute the author.

GRAIN-TRADE REVIEW.

The *Mark Lane Express*, in its review of the British grain trade during the last week, says: English wheats declined 6d Friday. Extreme dullness prevails in the market. Sales of English wheat during the last week, 58,109 quarters at 22s 4d, against 53,196 quarters at 36s 11d during the corresponding week last year. Flour 6d cheaper. There is a limited business in barley and the tendency is weaker. Oats improved in price. The foreign-wheat trade was wretchedly slow and prices against sellers. The prospects are of deeper gloom, if that is possible. Foreign flour is very dull and difficult of sale. American maize in London is quoted at 22s 6d, ex-ship; at Liverpool it is quoted irregularly, but in favor of buyers: round corn maintained much higher relative values, owing to its scarcity. Four cargoes arrived. One cargo was sold and three remain. Two are Californian. About twenty cargoes are due, chiefly Californian. Inferior samples of English wheat are 1s lower. Foreign wheat was cheaper today. English flour is 6d lower; foreign slow, with dragging sale. Maize is steady. Malting barleys are dull and weaker.

A BURNING STEAMER.

The steamer Haytien, from New Orleans, has arrived at Liverpool. The 14th inst. fire broke out in the cabin, which was damaged, as was also the cargo.

RUSSIA.

RESIGNATION OF COUNT TOLSTOI.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 23.—It is learned today that Count Tolstoi, Minister of the Interior, resigned, but the Czar declined to accept his resignation. Count Tolstoi, however, persists in his purpose of retiring, pleading that the excessive duties of his office at present, owing to the activity of the Nihilists, are undermining his health.

CAUSE OF TOLSTOI'S ACTION.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—It is reported that the real reason for Count Tolstoi's offer to resign lies in the conduct of Mr. Degiers, the Russian Foreign Minister, in abrogating many harsh and arbitrary decrees issued by Count Tolstoi in his efforts to suppress the strikes among the agricultural and industrial laborers throughout Russia. These strikes recently assumed alarming proportions, and Count Tolstoi endeavored to suppress them by force. Degiers has insisted on a more moderate treatment.

TAX ON AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.

The Moscow *Gazette* states that the Council of the Empire has fixed the import duty on agricultural machines, without regard to material whereof they are constructed, at about $1 per hundred weight.

IRISH AFFAIRS.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES WILL GO TO DUBLIN.

DUBLIN, Feb. 24.—[Via Mackay-Bennett Cable to The Tribune.]—Earl Spencer returned last night from London, where he succeeded in persuading the Prince and Princess of Wales to come here early in the Easter season and hold at Dublin Castle a levee and drawing-room.

DR. CAHILL'S REMAINS.

The remains of the late Dr. Cahill are expected at Queenstown March 6, whence they will be brought here to lie during Sunday, the 8th, in state at St. Paul's Church, and be conveyed next day to the cemetery at Glasnevin, where lie the remains of Curran and O'Connell, and adjoining the town in which Addison, Steele, and Swift lived. All Catholics in Dublin will join the cortége.

O'BRIEN REFUSED A NEW TRIAL.

DUBLIN, Feb. 23.—The Court of Queen's Bench of Ireland refused the appeal of William O'Brien, editor of *United Ireland*, for a new trial in the case of libel won against him by Crown-Solicitor Bolton. The court took occasion to strongly uphold the verdict against O'Brien.

ATTEMPTED ASSASINATION OF A CARETAKER.

A dispatch from Tralee states that last evening just after dusk an attempt was made to kill a caretaker at Castle Island. The caretaker, sitting in his house, was fired at through a window. One shot was fired. The bullet struck the caretaker, inflicting perhaps a mortal wound. Two constables were at the time in ambush near the house. They shot at the retreating assasins, but owing to the darkness probably missed them. Search was at once instituted and the entire place was scoured. Eleven young men, found out of doors and away from home during the search, were placed under arrest. No evidence is as yet produced against them. The young men are all sons of farmers. They are held for examination Thursday.

TREVELYAN'S INDIGNATION.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—In the House of Commons, Justin McCarthy, Home-Rule member for the County Longford, Ireland, asked Trevelyan, lately Chief Secretary for Ireland, in view of certain recent trials in Dublin, to withdraw the expression he had used concerning them—that they were cases made by a person who "was trumping up charges"—at least so far as the remark might refer to William O'Brien, editor of *United Ireland* and Home-Rule member for Mallow and plaintiff in most of the cases. Trevelyan denied that when he used the expression he referred to O'Brien. He referred to Detective Meikiejohn, who, after having been discharged from Scotland Yard, was employed to work up material for the case referred to. Trevelyan had used the expression to protect himself and Earl Spencer, the Viceroy, from the danger they were in. He knew that attempts were being made to blacken their characters. For instance, an agent of a secret inquiry agency had recently visited a woman of immoral character, and by improper means obtained letters signed with fictitious names and sent them to Dublin. This agent carried pocket photographs of Trevelyan, and asked the woman if she did not recognize them as portraits of an acquaintance. When she said she did not, the agent asked her to recall that answer, and told her it would be worth money to her if she did recognize the pictures as those of acquaintances.

O'BRIEN'S ATTEMPTED REPLY.

At this point of Trevelyan's narrative the whole House roared with laughter. When the laughter which greeted the statement had somewhat subsided William O'Brien jumped to his feet and called out, amid great cheering from the Parnellites: "With reference to the shameful, grotesque statement——" The Speaker here interrupted O'Brien, and demanded that he withdraw the words. This O'Brien at once did, saying he would be content to let the House decide between himself and Trevelyan.

Trevelyan replied that he would not have made such a statement as the one he had just uttered unless he had had full means of confirming the same, and said he was able to produce the most absolute proof of the truth of his statement.

STRAINED RELATIONS.

The relations of the Conservatives of Ulster, Ireland, and the opposition leaders are strained. The members of Parliament from Ulster today decided to call upon the Marquis of Salisbury, and the course of the Ulster Conservatives in relation to the vote of censure depends upon the results of the interview. It was further resolved to support the plan of Sir John Lubbock, Liberal, in favor of proportional representation, and that of Sir John Hay, Liberal-Conservative, to reduce the representation of Ireland to ninety members.

CUNNINGHAM AND BURTON.

CONTINUATION OF THEIR EXAMINATION—AN ADJOURNMENT FOR A WEEK.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—The examination of Cunningham and Burton was resumed this morning at the Bow Street Police Court. Three constables were sworn in behalf of the prosecution. They testified that they had seen Cunningham in the Tower shortly before the explosion occurred. Constable Gallagher said he saw Cunningham enter the ticket office connected with the Tower. Constable East testified that he saw Cunningham come from the ticket office and go in the direction of the White Tower, where the explosion took place. Constable Devonald saw Cunningham in the reception-room of the White Tower a quarter of an hour before the explosion along with other people. Cunningham was the last of the party to pass out of the room.

In addition to guides and other papers found on Burton when arrested there was found a copy of a newspaper—the *Shamrock*.

Herbert George, 12 years of age, unable to appear at the former examination because of his injuries, took the witness-stand. The little fellow still had one of his hands in a bandage and limped from an unhealed wound in the thigh. He testified that he was present in the Tower at the time of the explosion and there received his injuries.

Elizabeth Elliott testified that Burton rented a room from her from May to September, 1884. He went to Paris Whit-Monday on a cheap trip advertised for the holidays. He returned the following Thursday and said it was too expensive remaining in Paris. He left witness' house in September, and said he was going to America, where, he said, he was interested in the Presidential election. He wrote the witness the following December. The letter was dated in New York Dec. 7, and bore the New York postmark of Dec. 9. He again called on witness Christmas-Day. He said he had just arrived from Liverpool on his way back from America.

Mr. Daitz, Hermann's foreman, testified that Burton worked from Jan. 12 until Jan. 24, 1885. Witness visited the prisoner's lodgings Feb. 2, and there saw a brown American trunk. Witness said: "Hello, have you got one of those American trunks?" Burton said: "Yes." The prisoner upon this occasion explained his absence from work by saying he had been suffering from illness. "I consider Burton slow, but a good workman," said the witness. "He was respectable and respectful. I would give him a good character."

The case was adjourned until Monday next at the request of Poland, Solicitor for the Treasury. Poland said at the next hearing the Crown would produce an entirely new branch of testimony against both Cunningham and Burton. The prosecution was receiving, he said, fresh evidence against the prisoners every day, and the police were kept busy investigating it.

THE CONGO COUNTRY.

PRACTICAL COMPLETION OF THE LABORS OF THE CONFERENCE.

BERLIN, Feb. 23.—The Congo Conference held a four hours' session today. Dr. Busch, German Under Secretary of State of the Foreign Department, presided. Short speeches were made by the delegates from America, England, France, Germany, Italy, and Portugal. The speakers highly lauded the African International Association, and especially King Leopold, until recently President of the association. Kasson, American Minister, withdrew his proposal to extend the neutrality beyond the Congo Basin. Gen. Sanford, the other American delegate, withdrew his Vivi railway proposition, stating that he had advocated the scheme solely for the benefit of the African International Association. The friendly feeling evinced by the Powers, however, furnished every reasonable guarantee regarding the communications necessary to develop commerce on the Upper and Lower Congo. Perfect unanimity prevailed among the delegates regarding the text of the final acte. Turkey had a slight point of difference with Italy, but the matter was eventually smoothed over. Two small additional amendments proposed by Sir Edward Malet were carried. The final acte was then accepted. It only remains now for the final acte to be printed on parchment for the signatures of the delegates. The last session will probably be held Thursday. It is expected that Bismarck will preside. The Powers not represented in conference will be allowed to give their adhesion to the act if they so desire. Turkey is the only Power represented in the conference that now has no treaty with the African International Association.

BELGIUM'S FORMAL RECOGNITION.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 23.—The Belgium Government has formally recognized the African International Association.

MRS. LOWELL'S FUNERAL.

THOSE IN ATTENDANCE—MESSAGES OF CONDOLENCE.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—The remains of Mrs. James Russell Lowell were interred at Kensal Green Cemetery today. The funeral was strictly private, and started from the residence of Mr. Lowell at 11 o'clock this morning. Among those present were Secretary Hoppen of the American Legation, G. W. Smalley and lady, Lady Lyttleton, Mr. Stephens, editor of the *Whitehall Review*, the Hon. Waldgrave Leslie, and Henry James, the American novelist. Minister Lowell wept freely during the obsequies. The Prince of Wales sent a message of condolence. Premier Gladstone personally condoled with Mr. Lowell Saturday. The casket was almost buried in wreaths received from friends, from members of the diplomatic corps, and from American residents in London.

THE EASTERN WAR.

FRENCH OPERATIONS IN CHINA.

PARIS, Feb. 23.—Advices from Tonquin state that Gen. Briere de l'Isle is repairing the Bacle road and laying telegraph-wires. No further reinforcements have been received. Gen. de l'Isle reports that with the last contingent of troops he has 18,000 men, which are sufficient to thoroughly cleanse Tonquin of the enemy.

Advices from China state that Admiral Courbet's squadron has left the Ningpo River. It is not known where the squadron has gone.

THE CRISIS.

AN ANARCHIST SOCIETY TO MEET IN GENEVA TODAY.

GENEVA, Feb. 23.—The Society to Propagate Anarchism holds a meeting tomorrow. The program will include the discussion of "The Crisis" and the question, "Shall We Have Anything to Eat Tomorrow?" The situation in Germany will also be considered.

FRANCE

A WEDDING IN HIGH LIFE.

PARIS, Feb. 23.—Duke Leopold of Torlonia has been married to Princess Letitia, daughter of Prince Napoleon.

THE DUTY ON CORN.

The Deputies rejected the amendment to the customs tariff fixing the duty on corn at four francs. The clerical stipends negatived by the Deputies have been restored by the Senate.

AFGHANISTAN.

RUSSIANS DISCLAIM ANY INTENTION OF ANNEXING TERRITORY.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—At a meeting to discuss British interests in Afghanistan M. Kropensky, Secretary of the Russian Embassy, disclaimed any desire of Russia to invade Afghanistan. M. Lessar declared the question of the frontier had been misunderstood as mixed up with the possession of Herat. The Russians had no intention of going to Herat or advancing to the frontier nearer than now proposed in order to include what Russia required. He believed the Russians still at Palekhatun to be ignorant of their alleged march to Penjdeh. When the frontier question is arranged Russia will have no wish to go nearer to Herat, and is now quite ready to regard Afghanistan as an integral portion of British India.

RIOTS AT QUITTA.

THE NATIVES REBEL AGAINST THE ENGLISH.

HAMBURG, Feb. 23.—Serious riots are reported at Quitta, Africa. The natives rebelled against the English. The Governor received four wounds in the lungs. The natives had previously overcome forty colored soldiers with the Governor. A party of sixty under a young officer still occupy the town and fort, which they hope to be able to hold.

STATE AFFAIRS.

Minnesota's New Penal Code.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 23.—[Special.]—The Legislature has passed a new penal code for the State similar to that of New York. The most important change from the old code is making hanging the penalty for murder in the first degree. The last hanging in Minnesota was in 1855. This was when Minnesota was a Territory. Heretofore the passage of a death-sentence was left to the option of the court, but no Judge has ever exercised that privilege.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 23.—[Special.]—The Hennepin County delegation has decided to ask for the following bonds for Minneapolis:

Sewers	$240,000	Canal	$ 15,000
Water-Works	150,000		
Bridges	300,000	Total	$905,000
Library	100,000	Deduct am't heretofore authorized	30,000
Workhouse	50,000		
Board of Education	50,000	Total	$875,000

This, added to the $2,845,000 heretofore issued and authorized, will make $3,750,000, or the full 5 per cent limit.

Indiana Statesmen Wrestling with Railroad, Liquor, and Labor Matters.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 23.—[Special.]—The Senate today adopted the House joint resolution proposing to amend the Constitution so that terms of all county officers shall be fixed at four years. Mr. Youche's bill conferring on farm-laborers the same rights of lien for wages now offered for mechanics was ordered engrossed. Mr. Youche's bill for a $500 liquor license was defeated. Three Democratic Senators voted for it. Tomorrow the Senate begins holding three sessions daily with a view to rushing business through this week.

In the House Representative Holms introduced a bill prohibiting street-railway companies from compelling their employés to work more than twelve hours a day. Representative Best's bill making it a misdemeanor to employ as conductor, engineer, fireman, brakeman, or train-dispatcher any person in the habit of using intoxicating liquors as a beverage was indefinitly postponed. Representative McHenry's High-License bill, which provides for a $300 license for beer and wine saloons and $500 for those selling all kinds of liquors, was also indefinitly postponed, the Democrats voting almost solidly in favor of such action.

"A bill for an act to prevent discriminating in freights," is the title of a measure introduced by Representative Gordon. It is almost an exact copy of the Reagan Inter-State Commerce bill locally instead of generally applied.

North Carolina Passes a Law Aimed at Obscene Pictures and Literature.

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 23.—[Special.]—Today the Senate passed a bill prohibiting under heavy penalty of fine and imprisonment the importation of and sale in the State of obscene pictures or literature of any kind. The bill, having previously passed the House, is now a law. Under the operations of the act several illustrated papers will be barred and the authorities of the several cities have already taken a step in advance by forbidding the exposure of such papers. This is the first law of the kind ever passed in the State and much opposition to it was developed in the course of the long and heated debates.

The Oregon Senatorship.

SALEM, Ore., Feb. 23.—Gov. Moody said today he thought he had a right to be indignant at being placed in a doubtful and perplexing position through the neglect of the Legislature to do its duty. He had not yet carefully examined the law, and so had not definitly determined what his duty in this emergency was. "But," he added, "I think that I shall appoint. This much, however, is certain: I shall not appoint a Senator till there is a vacancy, which does not occur till the 4th of March. It would be impossible for any man whom I could name at that time to arrive in Washington to attend the short executive session, so unless the new President calls an extra session there will be no need of a Senator till December. I shall be in no haste to fill the vacancy."

GERMAN OPERA.

The Curtain Rises Two Hours and a Half Late—An Annoying Wait.

A Necessarily Unsatisfactory Performance—A Good-Natured Audience Applauds Liberally.

How the Delay Occurred—Manager Davis Denies a Statement by Mr. Damrosch.

THE WAIT.

A TIRESOME EXPERIENCE.

The people who poured into the Columbia at 8 o'clock last evening saw notices on the walls, one near the picture of "Romeo and Juliet," and the other tacked beside "Francesca da Rimini," running to this effect: "On account of a snow-blockade which may retard the company the audience is asked to excuse a possible delay in the rising of the curtain."

It was not long before the loungers in the lobby learned that the company would not get into town before 8:30 o'clock, and that the curtain would not rise until at least an hour later. The good people who filled the house, however, expected a delay of a quarter or half an hour and accepted readily the "snow-blockade" theory. In the lobby a person who was in a position to be well posted said that the delay was caused by the fact that the company, wishing to save the sum of $200 in fares, had come by the West Shore instead of the New York Central. This economy theory was freely discussed, but fortunately the people in the body of the house were altogether ignorant of it. As it was, they were good-natured, chatting, and laughing, and trying to make the best of the situation.

Shortly before 9 o'clock the members of the company reached the theatre, and, as it would take too much time to get to the stage-door by a roundabout way, they walked down the side-aisle with their traveling-bags, and were greeted with laughter.

A few minutes after 9 o'clock Mayor Harrison, at the request of Manager Davis, went on the stage to make a speech. He asked in the name of the management the patience of the audience because the company had been forty-nine hours on the road and had not had supper yet. He did not say that the company was late because it had tried to save $200 by taking a circuitous route. Neither did he mention the fact that Manager Davis had telegraphed to New York warning the agent that the company could not afford to take risks while it was perfectly easy to reach Chicago Monday morning. It would have been some consolation to the audience to know that the thrifty singers had saved their $200.

At the end of the speech some one in the gallery ironically proposed three cheers for Mayor Harrison, and the proposition was received with hisses from the parquet.

The members of the orchestra got settled in their places at 9:45 o'clock, and Walter Damrosch, the conductor, also felt moved to make a speech. He said that the luggage could not be quickly unpacked, and that he hoped the audience would excuse artists who could not appear at their best under such difficulties. Strangely enough, he also forgot to mention the sum of $200 which had been saved while the audience waited.

At the close of his speech some one in the first gallery proposed "Three cheers for Damrosch," but the hisses of the crowd drowned every other sound.

He started on the overture while the people behind the curtain struggled with their trunks. There was another wait of twenty minutes after the overture was finished, and at precisely 10:30 o'clock the curtain went up up the first act of "Tannhäuser." But the sum of $200 had been saved.

THE PERFORMANCE

PROMISES SOMETHING GOOD.

The performance of "Tannhäuser" last night by the German opera troupe was unfortunately but a poor representation of what the company are said to have accomplished in Wagner's splendid work. It would be impossible to judge of the merits of the company from the performance as given under such circumstances, for it was evident that the scenery and all the intended stage effects could not be controlled in the manner in which the manager would have wished. The singers were not in the best form, and felt the awkwardness of the position in which they were placed. The cast included Mme. Materna as Elisabeth, Herr Schott as Tannhäuser, Herr Robinson as Wolfram, Herr Kögel as Hermann, Herr Juck as Walther, Frl. Slack as Venus, and Frl. Kenolitz as the Shepherd. The orchestra numbered some forty men. The overture suffered in its performance by the instruments being still cold and in consequence were not a little out of tune. But enough was heard to know that the band was composed of good players, and, under more happy circumstances, will be able to do fine work. The opening scene, on the hill and home of Venus, which was intended to be most brilliant and in which the ballet music is remarkably fine, had to be cut, as the full force of the company was unable to obtain the required costumes. What was seen was only in part suggestive of the intention of the management. Herr Schott as Tannhäuser and Frl. Slack as Venus were seen seated in a graceful grotto as the curtain rose. Herr Schott possesses a large and powerful voice, which he uses with remarkable force. In the scene with Venus he indicated that dramatic ability for declamation which has given him a name among the great German artists. Frl. Slack made a pretty picture as Venus, and while her voice is somewhat limited in power, and shows a want of coloring in the dramatic passages, still she produced some effect and helped Tannhäuser carry the scene. Herr Robinson, who appeared as Wolfram, has a flowing baritone voice of a good tone, and he sings with a good appreciation of his lines. The close of the first act, in which the Landgrave and the minstrels, with Tannhäuser, sing the beautiful ensemble number, was very effective. It was nearly 12 o'clock before the second act began and Mme. Materna made her appearance. She was most enthusiastically received, and she sang the lines—

Oh, hall of song, I give thee greeting!
All hail to thee, thou hallowed place!

with a splendid power of voice, her full tones filling the theatre with that grandeur of declamatory sound for which she is famous. Her voice is much more expressive in a place the size of Columbia Theatre than it was in the Exposition Building during the May Festival. Last evening she was so much nearer her audience that the different shades of contrast could be heard, and the delightful expression of dramatic feeling was made more manifest. The reception that the company met with from the Chicago opera-goers was most hearty, and as a token of good feeling every artist was received with the warmest applause.

ON THE ROAD.

HOW THEY FARED.

The delay was caused by a small snow-bank and a considerable amount of stupidity on the part of railroad officials. Manager Reno was almost beside himself with rage when he reached the theatre, and his temper was not sweetened by the stupidity of his baggagemen. When asked about the delay he said that the railroad officials had promised that the company should be in Chicago at an early hour in the morning. In fact, the train should have reached here twelve hours before it did, but the management have no redress from the railroad company, as no penalty was provided for in the transportation contract. The company left New York over the West Shore Road at 10 o'clock Saturday night. They had a special train, consisting of two baggage-cars, two coaches, three sleepers, and a dining-car. At 3 o'clock Sunday morning, when a short distance south of Albany, the train got stuck in a snow-bank. It was three miles to the nearest station, and several hours were consumed in securing a gang of shovelers. The blockade was raised and the train started. It had not gone a half-mile when a coupling broke. There was no other coupling aboard of the train. The cars were fastened with a chain, which parted at the first pull. This was repeated until nearly noon, when the train finally got under way. They were fifteen hours behind-time at Buffalo. No further trouble was experienced on the connecting railroads, but the company did not reach the city until 8:30 last night. As usual, in the case of an emergency, the baggagemen selected the wrong trunks, and the company had to wait over an hour for their wardrobes after reaching the theatre.

A DENIAL.

MANAGER DAVIS ON MR. DAMROSCH'S STATEMENT.

Manager Davis of the Columbia Theatre was seen last evening by a reporter for THE TRIBUNE and questioned as to the truth of a statement of Mr. Walter Damrosch, published in the New York *Tribune*, to the effect that his company would add another week to their fortnight's season in Chicago, and would return here from Cincinnati for still another week's engagement. Mr. Davis said: "I think the report in question is purely chimerical, although we should be only too happy to have the company extend its season here. We certainly want them to extend their time with us and to return here for another week if practicable, but there are so many obstacles in the way that I fear such an arrangement will be impossible. Their route has been decided upon and their dates fixed at other points, where their coming is now being eagerly anticipated. I hardly think the return of the company this season may be regarded as even possible."

Despite the half-denial of Mr. Davis it is probable that Mr. Damrosch's statement is correct. Mr. Damrosch has not been in the business very long, and he has not yet learned that the announcement of a return engagement might affect the sales for the first two weeks. When he has obtained more experience he will have learned the value of making people think they must go at first or not at all.

THE LIQUOR QUESTION.

The Minnesota Legislature Adopts a High-License Law.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 23.—[Special.]—An important measure which passed today was the High-License law, making $500 the figure.

Draft of a Proposed Measure Regulating the Traffic in New York State.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—W. H. Arnoux, C. A. Peabody, Wager Swayne, Austin Abbott, Howard Crosby, and the other members of the committee to draft a high-license law have agreed upon a draft. It fixes the following prices:

In cities of more than 300,000 population [meaning New York and Brooklyn], liquor license, $1,000 a year; ale and beer license, $100; in smaller cities, towns, or villages, liquor license, $500; ale and beer, $50.

[The beer license here proposed is so low as to promote multitudinous frauds and evasions and selling of whisky on the sly.]

Sunday closing is prescribed. The proposed penalty for illicit sale is from $25 to $250 for a first offense, and from ten days' to six months' imprisonment for subsequent offenses. The proposed penalty for violating the terms of a liquor license (as by selling at unlawful times or maintaining a disorderly house) is a fine of from $50 to $500 for a first offense, and for the next imprisonment for from ten days to six months and forfeiture of the license. For violating a beer license the penalties are the same, except that the fines are smaller. If liquor is kept in a beer house the law is to presume that it is kept there for sale. Selling liquor or beer to children under 16 is made a misdemeanor.

The bill provides that where objection is taken to the granting or refusal of a license power of review shall rest with the Mayor, and his ruling shall be reversed only by the unanimous vote of the licensing authority. The hours of closing are fixed from 12 midnight to 6 a. m. No liquor or beer licenses are to be granted to concert-halls or to any person convicted of crime or misdemeanor.

The bill, after passing the final revision committee, will be submitted to a representative conference and to a mass-meeting of citizens, and then will at once be introduced in the Senate and Assembly.

An Important Test Case of the Iowa Prohibitory Statutes.

A test case of great importance, involving the legality of the Iowa Liquor law, was begun two weeks ago in the United States Circuit Court here by Bowman Bros., brewers at Marshalltown, Ia., against the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company. The action is nominally one to recover $1,200 for failing to ship from Chicago to Marshalltown, Ia., 1,000 kegs of beer, but in reality it is to test the validity of a provision of the Iowa Liquor law which makes it a penal offense for any person who does not have a proper permit to deal in liquors to carry any liquor into the State of Iowa. The law also provides that no railroad company shall carry any beer or other liquor into the State consigned to any person other than one who has a permit, under certain penalties. This permit is only granted by the Board of Supervisors of a county, on petition of the residents of the ward or district in which the would-be liquor-seller resides, and then it only allows a party to vend liquors for medicinal, culinary, or sacramental purposes. Bowman Bros. are large brewers, but owing to the stringency of the law have found it impossible to dispose of their product. They claim, in support of their suit and against the constitutionality of the law, that the Constitution of the United States provides that Congress shall have the power to regulate commerce among the several States and with foreign nations and Indian tribes. Under the Iowa law it was unconstitutional and incompetent for the State to prohibit the importation of liquors or other commodities so as to hinder commerce. They prohibited importation except to a person having a permit to sell liquors, and as the Supervisors were not under any obligations to grant permits the law might cut off all importation. The question as to the constitutionality of the law is raised by the same brewers in the State Courts in Iowa in a suit now pending, but that case could not decide the rights or liability of a railroad company, and the present suit is brought for that specific purpose. The Attorney-General of Iowa will be informed of the present suit and will undoubtedly intervene and defend.

THE ARION BALL.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—[Special.]—New York City elbowed its way into Madison Square Garden tonight and kicked up its heels in honor of Arion of Lesbos. Eight thousand grotesquely-attired dancers, 4,000 of whom were beautiful women, crowded the floor of the garden, when, at 8:30 p. m., the leader of the orchestra raised his baton and signaled the polonaise. Before 10 o'clock the boxes were filled tier upon tier from the floor to the eaves of the garden, and hundreds of dancers were upon the floor. At 11 o'clock the floor was a sea of color, thousands of gay costumes surging and seething in an ocean of masked faces. Suddenly there was a noisy salute of trumpets, and two score of clowns in peaked hats, whitened faces, and embroidered tunics rushed upon the throng with bladders and beat a passage for the great procession that issued from the great doors of the castle at the east end of the garden.

This gorgeous pageant was the triumph of all its eight predecessors that have ornamented the eight previous balls of the Arion Society. Preceded by the dignified members of the Floor Committee in full paraphernalia, Princess Columbine, bearing the insignia of fooling, was drawn in on a gold chariot by ten pierrots, followed by a throng of jesters and various of the satirical representations in which the Society of Arion delights. The procession made two circuits of the garden, and Arion and Prince Carnival, upon a magnificent golden chariot, threw roses among the crowds that thronged along the line of march. Then the music waxed and waned. The wine flowed faster, men and women talked more loudly and laughed more gayly, until Capt. Williams brought the festivities to a close after daylight.

ARRESTED FOR EMBEZZLEMENT.

Frank B. Goodwin, a young married man living in Hyde Park, has been arrested on a charge of embezzlement brought against him by Best, Russell & Co., wholesale tobacconists, State and Lake streets, by whom he was employed as a collector. His reputed shortage reaches $400, which he collected from the firm's accounts during the last few months.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—Arrived out, the Labrador, Rugia, and Grecian Monarch, from New York; the Puerto Regueno and Murciano, from New Orleans.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.

When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.

When she was a Miss, she clung to Castoria.

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

The most efficacious stimulants to excite the appetite are ANGOSTURA BITTERS, prepared by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons. Beware of counterfeits. Ask your grocer or druggist for the genuine article.

"Always reliable and satisfactory" can be said of no indelible ink but Payson's. Sold by stationers.

For Throat Diseases, Coughs, Colds, etc., effectual relief is found in the use of "*Brown's Bronchial Troches.*" Sold only in boxes.

SCHLESINGER AND MAYER

State and Madison-sts.

"SILKS" At 89c! Selling Off!

Dollar and a Quarter Quality Cashmere Finish Col'd Gros Grain Dress Silks! IN Spring Assortments, AT THE Compulsory Price OF 89c!

"In the Fullest Sense of the Word," A Compulsory Sale! Half-Million Dollar ($500,000) STOCK OF Dry Goods, Cloaks, Suits, Upholstery Goods, &c., Of First Quality, Picked, Selected, Warranted, Selling Off AT Compulsory Prices.

This Sale is by strong odds "The Most Conspicuous," "The Most Serious," "The Most Talked Of" Sale ever announced in public print.

State and Madison-sts.

TEAS.

Moyune Gunpowders and Young Hysons, Formosa Oolongs, Sun-Dried Natural Leaf Japans, Congous and English Breakfast Teas.

GRADE NO. 1.

10-lb. Pkgs.	5-lb. Pkgs.	Per lb.
75c.	78c.	80c.

Reduced from $1.00.

The above are the EXTRA FANCY FIRSTS of each variety, and are the choicest in color, style, and character of leaf, and rich, full flavor in the drink. Tea epicures never tire of time, distance, or expense in search of these goods—the flower of the "Tea Gardens of the East."

CHAS. H. SLACK, 79-81 State-st.

STECK PIANOS.

The Queen of Pianists, Madame Annette Essipoff.

In a letter dated Weisbaden, Dec. 4, 1884, writes:

The Steck Grand Piano, upon which I played at the villa of Professor Wilhelmj, has a beautiful tone, easy and pleasant action, and ranks among the VERY BEST Pianos made. ANNETTE ESSIPOFF.

Sole Agent for these celebrated Pianos,

Horace Branch, 208 State-st.

Penn Mutual Life Ins. Co., For the present at 142 Dearborn-st., *ROOM 8.*

LAUGHING GAS.



GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly-nourished frame."—"Civil Service Gazette."

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound tins by Grocers, labeled thus:

JAMES EPPS & CO., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

Receiver's Sale.

Notice is hereby given that, on Monday, the 9th day of March, A. D. 1885, beginning at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon and continuing thereafter until all the property be sold, the undersigned, Augustus H. Burley, Receiver of the Garden City Warehouse, will sell at public auction for cash all the property remaining in his hands which was turned over to him as having been held on storage or otherwise by said company. The sale will be at the warehouse formerly controlled by said company, Nos. 223 to 225 Market street and Nos. 239 to 243 Jackson street. Lists of the property can be seen and full particulars obtained at the office of said receiver.

This sale is made in accordance with an order entered in the Circuit Court of Cook County February 18th, 1885, in a cause therein pending, in which N. H. Jones and another are complainants and Albert M. Dike and others are defendants.

Chicago, Feb'y 23rd, 1885.

AUGUSTUS H. BURLEY, Receiver of the Garden City Warehouse Co.

C. R. BURLEY, Solicitor, 154 Lake street, Chicago.

FOR SALE.

15 sixteen-foot Second-hand Street Cars, CHEAP. Inquire Chicago West Division Railway Co., 30 State-st., Chicago. JAMES K. LAKE, Supt.

"MY FIRST MURDER."

The Story of a Young Man Who Tried to Kill His Jolly Old Uncle.

Because He Loved a Pretty Female Better than His Aged Relative.

Two Unsuccessful Attempts Followed by a Revelation and Qualified Repentance.

I never realized until quite lately what a lot the fellows who write books and things have to answer for. For instance, I am pretty sure that I should never have thought of committing murder but for a particular article in the *Cornhill Magazine*. I don't often read magazine articles, but this one was brought to my notice in a rather exceptional way. I had occasion to pay a visit to my dentist, and on being shown into his waiting-room I observed at once that there was an addition to the current literature upon the table. I had been therefrom circumstances over which I have unfortunately no control—so frequently that I knew the list by heart. There was a volume of *Punch* for 1872, a list of the Governors of University Hospital, the "Adventures of Mr. Ledbury," by Albert Smith; the second volume of "Mr. Carington," by Mortimer Collins; a time-table of the Southeastern Railway; and several odd numbers of the "Transactions of the Odontological Society." I had tried them all at various times, and had found them, without exception, vanity. I defy any one to enjoy humor, even of the most rollicking description, with those folding-doors staring him in the face and a yelp of anguish occasionally audible behind them. I had made several attempts at "Mr. Carington," but when you have no means of ascertaining either how a story begins or how it ends the interest soon flags, and I never got beyond the seventeenth page. With the other books I had been still less successful, for obvious reasons. Under such circumstances it may be imagined that I caught sight of the familiar yellow cover of the *Cornhill* with much satisfaction. I found, to my surprise, that it was a quite recent number, bearing date September last. I pounced upon it, and was soon deep in a highly interesting story, entitled "The Curate of Churnside." It set forth now a nice young curate, by name Walter Dene, of charming manners and artistic taste—a man who showed the tenderest solicitude for little sick girls and a touching consideration even for their aged grandmothers—was impelled, by pressure of circumstances, to murder his uncle. I had always had a prejudice against murderers, whom I pictured to myself as vulgar and brutal persons like the late Mr. Peace, but I began to see that there might be another side to the question. The story showed in the clearest and most unmistakable manner that Walter Dene really had no alternative. He had not the least wish to murder his uncle, but the old gentleman formed an obstacle to Walter's union with an amiable and deserving young lady, and it was absolutely necessary that he should be removed. Accordingly Walter makes up his mind to remove him, and does so, stabbing him artistically in the back with a bowie-knife. It shows the natural kind-heartedness of the man that, having in withdrawing the knife accidentally wounded the paw of the murdered man's favorit spaniel, Walter Dene sits down quietly by the side of the corpse and binds up the dog's wounded limb with his own pocket-handkerchief. I had reached this point in the story when the folding-doors opened. My dentist appeared in the opening, with his usual crocodile smile (I never could realize crocodiles' tears, but I can picture their smile exactly), and beckoned me in. I had to lay down the story unfinished, and to this day I don't know what ultimately became of the tender-hearted murderer.

For the next half hour or so my attention was diverted from the subject by extreme personal discomfort, but on leaving the chamber of horrors and regaining the street the history came back to me with renewed vividness. I found myself examining Walter Dene's arguments for the suppression of his uncle with a sort of personal interest. For I, too, have an uncle, I, too, love (and am beloved by) a charming girl, and my uncle is the only obstacle to our union. I don't mean to say that he objects to it—quite the contrary; but the mere fact of his continuing to exist, and thereby retaining possession of his money, which would otherwise come to me, is an effectual bar to our happiness. Dear Julia is a charming girl, but, like the young lady in the song, her face is her fortune, and it is hardly to be supposed that I, Benjamin Grylls, a clerk in her Majesty's civil-service at £150 a year, could marry on that, even with the additional hundred or so my uncle allows me. Really the parallel was wonderfully close. In some respects, indeed, mine was the stronger case. For the Reverend Walter Dene's uncle was not (save by the mere fact of his existence) objectionable. Mine was! Not to mention his disgusting habit of calling me Benny, and of cracking what he was pleased to consider jokes at my expense, he had sundry manners and customs which, to a delicate-minded person, were extremely offensive. He would wear an old serge jacket and carpet slippers, and not unfrequently he would come down to breakfast without collar or necktie, and not always in the cleanest of shirts. Now if there is one thing more than another on which I pride myself it is my shirts. I always wear (Uncle Thomas pays the laundress' bill) a clean shirt every day, and my cuffs and collars are the envy of all the fellows in our office.

I come down to breakfast looking, I flatter myself, like a gentleman. Uncle Thomas shambles in ten minutes or a quarter of an hour later with his carpet slippers, his shirt front rumpled as if he had slept in it, and very often so frayed out at the buttonholes that the studs won't hold in them. When I entreat him to show more self-respect and to buy himself half a dozen of decent shirts the old reprobate actually has the coarseness to tell me he can't afford it. "Ah, Benny, my boy," he often says, "you haven't an extravagant nephew to keep going as I have." And then he laughs till he nearly chokes himself, and I have to slap him on the back to bring him to. I hate a man that laughs at his own jokes. And of an evening he drinks two tumblers of hot gin and water, and then he throws his handkerchief (colored cotton) over his head and snores. Surely if Walter Dene was excusable in getting rid of such a comparatively inoffensive uncle as his I should be more than justified in removing mine. And then, again, there was nobody to regret my uncle. Walter Dene's uncle may have had any number of other relations; it is clear that he had at least one other nephew, because Walter had a brother. My uncle had not a soul in the world to regret him but myself, and if I was prepared to waive my personal feelings surely no one else had any right to interfere. Of course I am not talking of the legal aspect of the question. It has always been my principle to let the lawyers have as little as possible to do with my affairs, and so delicate a matter as the present must clearly be kept as remote as possible from legal complications. Lawyers don't recognize that higher law, that sublimated expediency on which Walter Dene founded his course of action. Walter Dene was fully satisfied of the perfect propriety of his conduct, but he took good care notwithstanding not to let the law into his secret, and so must I.

And so must I! Good heavens! Was I actually planning the destruction of my innocent relative, from whom I had only that morning received a check for £20? Perish the thought! And yet—there was Julia. Her happiness, surely, ought to be considered, and her happiness, or a very large portion of it, depended upon her being united to me. So that it really was not a question solely of my duty to my uncle, but of my duty to my uncle versus my duty to Julia. And then, myself—surely I was entitled to a little consideration. As Walter Dene very neatly puts it, "Here was Christina's happiness and his own on the one hand, set in the scale against the feeble remnant of a selfish old man's days on the other." For "Christina" read "Julia," and for "his own" "my own," and there you are! Then, again, every one admits in these enlightened days that the greatest happiness of the greatest number is the true test of morality. Julia and I were clearly the greatest number, for we were two to one. Really, the arguments all pointed one way.

I tried to dismiss the matter from my mind, but it wouldn't be dismissed. I argued the matter seriously with myself—I tried to tot up my uncle's virtues and to see precisely what the world would lose by losing him. He was good-natured—I felt bound to admit that much in his favor. Secondly, he was honest; though there wasn't much credit in that, seeing that had no temptation to the contrary. Thirdly, he was—he was—no, for the life of me I couldn't think of any other virtue that he could fairly claim credit for. Two virtues, all told. And was a man with this paltry allowance of moral recommendations (terribly set off, per contra, by his red cotton handkerchief, his crumpled shirt front, and his vulgar jokes)—was a man like this by his continued existence to divide two loving hearts? Clearly not. My course was plain, whatever the violence to my own feelings. My uncle must die.

This being settled, the next question was, "How?" I could not bring myself to prod the old gentleman with a bowie-knife, as Walter Dene did with his uncle. Stabbing has always seemed to me a clumsy medieval sort of way of getting rid of an enemy. It is apt, moreover, to leave tell-tale spots upon the operator's pantaloons. Firearms were equally out of the question. I never fired off anything in my life save a penny cannon in early youth, and then, I remember, the deadly weapon flew backward and broke the warehouse window. The fact is impressed on my memory because the breakage cost me eighteenpence out of my hard-earned pocket money. Poison would have been more in my line, but a gentleman can't take anything to disagree with him nowadays without those confounded analytical chemists poking their noses into his inside and finding out what he last took for supper. Hanging was obviously unsuitable. Apart from other objections, nothing short of a hawser could have supported a man of my uncle's dimensions. Drowning would have suited well enough, but you can't very well drown a man who never by any chance goes on the water. I should have preferred to get him mixed up in a railway accident or a dynamite explosion, but it is difficult to ascertain before hand the exact time when events of this kind are likely to come off. After mature consideration I decided to get him run over, and accordingly inveigled him down to the bank in the busiest part of the day, gave him a heavy luncheon, with two or three glasses of prime old port, and then steered him neatly into the middle the traffic, right in front of a passing hansom. As luck would have it he saw his danger just in time and escaped it by a hair's breadth. My own attention had been so much absorbed by the hansom that I had not noticed an omnibus immediately behind me. I was knocked down and all but run over myself, and my uncle took me home terribly bruised and shaken in the very hansom which I had intended to be the instrument of his promotion to a better world. To add insult to injury he lectured me all the way home in a thick portwiney voice on the necessity of being more careful in crossing busy thoroughfares. I was in bed for a week, and consumed arnica enough to stock a chemist's shop before I could move about with any degree of comfort. Meanwhile, however, I had had leisure to perfect my plans, and had the good fortune to hit on a method of extinction which would be both sure and painless. I had seen a medical man of my acquaintance destroy an injured poodle with chloroform, and was struck by the simplicity of the process. He poured a little of the fluid on a handkerchief, held it to the dog's nose, and after one or two inspirations the animal rolled over on its side, dead. I resolved to chloroform my uncle after the same manner. Accordingly, I purchased a small quantity of the liquid, and, watching my opportunity, when the old gentleman, having imbibed his customary gin and water, threw his handkerchief over his head and went to sleep, I cautiously moistened the handkerchief with the chloroform, letting the wetted portion hang down well over his nose. He breathed rather more stertorously than before, but otherwise made no sign. Presently the stertorous breathing grew fainter and fainter, and at last ceased altogether. All was over, and I began to consider what would be the best method of communicating the unfortunate occurrence to the rest of the household. I hesitated whether to give the alarm myself and say that my uncle had been seized with an apoplectic fit, or to quit the room and leave somebody else to make the painful discovery. I finally decided on the latter course, and was just leaving the room when the supposed dead man suddenly sat up with a snort. "Pah! Pish! Pooh! What's this horrid smell of rotten apples?" Then, finding it was his own handkerchief that smelled, he flung it from him, saying, "Benny, you rascal, you've been up to your larks again. You've been putting some of your nasty patchouli stuff on my handkerchief. I declare it has given me quite a headache."

I was only too glad to snatch at the suggestion; I owned the soft impeachment and promised not to play such a trick again. My uncle had another glass of gin and water in consideration of his headache, and we retired to rest. How my uncle slept I can't say, but I had uncomfortable dreams of a public ceremonial, in which Mr. Bartholomew Binns (very drunk), a gentleman in clerical attire, and myself played prominent parts.

I came down to breakfast feeling horribly seedy and low-spirited. My uncle, on the contrary, was jovial and in unusually spruce array.

"What a swell you are this morning," I remarked.

"Ah, I'm a moneyed man today," he replied. "I'm going into the city to draw my annuity."

"Your what?" I exclaimed.

"My annuity. The fact is, Benny, my boy, you and I are such gay young dogs that I found I was living beyond my income and dipping into the capital. That's a sort of amusement that don't last long, you know, and I like to be on the safe side. So, the other day when I was in the city I just walked into one of the big insurance offices and sunk the little lot in an annuity. Five hundred and ten pounds a year they give me; so long as I live, Benny, my boy, you and I are safe of our little pocket money. By the time I go off the hooks—which won't be for another twenty years or so, I hope—no doubt you'll be pocketing your thousand a year and won't want it."

Good Heavens! what an escape I had had! If I had carried out what I now felt to be my unnatural design, I should positively have been the poorer man, instead of the richer, for my success. But it will be a lesson to me for the future. Come what may, I have made up my mind that I will never attempt to assassinate anybody again. My first murder shall also be my last. Professionals may find assassination pay, but I am quite sure that amateurs had better keep clear of it. At best it is an expedient that can only be justified by absolute necessity, and an error of judgment may place you in an extremely painful position. In my own case, for instance, the suppression of my uncle, which appeared so eminently desirable, would in reality have been quite the reverse, and if I had succeeded I should never have forgiven myself. Henceforth I intend to devote my best energies to cherish my worthy relative's declining years and keep him alive as long as I possibly can. I have already suggested his devoting a reasonable portion of his annuity to a good heavy insurance on his own life. If I can only induce him to do this my mind will be at peace. At any rate, whatever happens, I shall have done my duty.—*Belgravia.*

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—POCKETBOOK CONTAINING SUM of money and other articles which owner may have by proving property and paying charges. A. C. HELM, 17 Chamber of Commerce.

FOUND—ON WASHINGTON-BOULEVARD, near Sheldon-st., a lady's gold ring. Owner may apply at 465 Washington-boulevard.

LOST—SUNDAY NOON, FROM CHURCH ON Indiana-av. car south of Twenty-fourth-st., a black shawl. Please address MRS. HISE, 3222 Indiana-av.

LOST—ON EAST SIDE OF STATE-ST., BEtween Lake and Randolph, or on North State-st. car, a pocketbook containing some money and papers. If the finder will return the same to MEAD, BEACH & CO., 13 Chamber of Commerce, a suitable reward will be given. The finder can keep the money for the reward.

LOST—YESTERDAY—A GOLD BRACELET, South Side, between Twenty-first and Twenty-ninth-sts. Return to G. T. WILLIAMS, 3252 South Park-av.

LOST—ON NORTH SIDE—A LADY'S SILver watch, heavily chased; finder will be liberally rewarded if returned to 381 Elm-st.

LOST—ENAMELED LOCKET, GOING FROM Dearborn-av. to State and Water-sts. Liberal reward on returning to E. T. HIXSON, 99 South Water.

WANTED TO LEASE.

WANTED—TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF years, a strong, plain building suitable for a stove warehouse, with a capacity of about 30,000 square feet floor space, adequate shipping facilities, and convenient to out-freight houses; parties having leases to fall in on Jan. 1, 1885, or who desire to build can learn of a good tenant by replyingto this. Address O 85, Tribune office.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—TO HANDLE SOMEthing new. Rare chance to make money. Quick sales; large profits. Exclusive right of sale for counties and States free. City canvassers wanted. Call and see the oxygen at work.
Basement 93 East Madison-st.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

ELECTRIC AND MAGNETIC REMEDIES—Attention—Consultation on business, law-suits, enemies, absent friends, love, and marriage. Ladies special attention. Mrs. FRANKS, 194 West Madison.

MACHINERY.

BOILER REPAIRS PROMPTLY MADE AT reasonable rates. Estimate of cost given on application to HARDY & BEHLES, 19 and 21 Michigan-st.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPErienced stenographer and typewriter operator as correspondent. Excellent city references. Address S 75, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN as assistant bookkeeper or bill-clerk. Good references. V 1, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROUGH and competent bookkeeper and cashier; eight years' experience at both. Reference, present employer, one of the oldest firms in city. A 100, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR AFTERNOONS and Saturdays at addressing circulars, etc. Address W. H. CRAFT, 3400 Cottage Grove-av.

SALESMEN.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN as salesman in wholesale house; experienced in office work and shipping; has chest tools. Address Box 98, Pullman, Ill.

BOYS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A BOY OF 16 in some wholesale house; is honest and industrious; writes a fair hand; lives at home; wages a secondary consideration. V 2, Tribune office.

TRADES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN as practical gardener, florist, and all kinds of gardening. Best of reference. Address H. B. GARDNER, 563 Lincoln-av., Lake View.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

DOMESTICS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROUGHly competent girl as cook or laundress in a private family. Best of reference. 283 North Market-st.

SITUATION WANTED — BY A MIDDLEaged Swedish woman as cook or housekeeper. Please call at 156 Larrabee-st.

SITUATION WANTED—GENERAL HOUSEwork, small family. References. 2257 Indiana-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GOOD GIRL FOR second or light housework. 2257 Indiana-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK AND laundress. Apply at 2908 Wentworth-av., in rear.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED seamstress to do light second work and sewing or care of children. Good references. 2257 Indiana-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS second girl; French. 353 Market-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, one as competent cook and the other to do general housework. Best of references. 201 Ontario-st.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR GENERAL housework. 2520 Wentworth-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL for general work or second work in a private family or boarding-house. Please call at 3847 Indiana-av.

SEAMSTRESSES.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG DANISH lady, competent dressmaker and not long in this country, desires to engage with dressmaker for further knowledge in the trade; good machine hand. Please call at or address 323 Noble-st.

NURSES.

SITUATION WANTED — BY A YOUNG healthy wet nurse. Call for two days at 219 West Fourteenth-st.

LAUNDRESSES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WOMAN TO wash in small family. 74 Thirteenth-st.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES NEEDing good Scandinavian and German female help supplied at G. DUSKE'S, 158 North Halsted-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—GOOD SCANDINAvian and German girls can always be found at MRS. HANSEN'S Intelligence Office, 315 Noble-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—REFINED EASTERN lady having child, good dressmaker, competent housekeeper, would take charge of furnished rooms; good worker; services for a home. Address STRANGER, 186 West Madison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN, 23, in wholesale or retail house, or as collector. A1 references and bonds. Moderate salary. Address S 74, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY, NAtive of France, as governess; teaches French, German, and the English branches. MISS HUGEL, 2535 Prairie-av.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPER—ONE WHO HAS had a thorough experience in keeping books by double entry. Must be competent; none but such need apply. References required. Address S 73, Tribune office.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN FOR GENERAL office work; must have knowledge of bookkeeping. Address, in handwriting, prepared to furnish best references, stating salary expected, V 17, Tribune office.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN IN LAW OFFICE who desires to study law and receive small compensation for services. Apply at Room 319 First National Bank Building.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN FOR ASSISTant in office of a wholesale house; $6 per week. V 43, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WITH EXPERIence as a double-entry bookkeeper. Must come well recommended and be satisfied with moderate salary. Address V 39, Tribune office.

WANTED—A REGISTERED DRUG-CLERK, to take charge of store. S 79, Tribune office.

SALESMEN.

WANTED—SALESMEN TO SELL THE Mosler, Bahmann & Co. safe. Must have experience in the business. Apply, with references, to MOSLER, BAHMANN & CO., Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—A GOOD EXPERIENCED HAT salesman for Illinois; only those need apply who are willing to work on commission and have a good established trade. GEORGE H. CLARK & CO., New York.

WANTED—TWO GOOD RETAIL CLOTHing salesmen to go West. Apply at E. ROTHSCHILD & BRO.'S, 203 Monroe-st.

WANTED — AN EXPERIENCED CITY salesman in gents' neckwear at 92 Market-st.

WANTED — EXPERIENCED SALESMAN for real-estate office with leading firm, on salary and commission. Permanent situation for good salesman. Address, giving experience and reference, V 24, Tribune office.

BOYS.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT BOY IN an office; must be acquainted with city and reside with parents; a permanent position; $4 to commence. V 4, Tribune office.

WANTED—A BRIGHT BOY ABOUT 16 years old to take care of stock at 92 Market-st.

WANTED—BOY IN GENERAL INSURANCE office. Address in own handwriting, stating age, S 78, Tribune office.

TRADES.

WANTED—BUTTERINE-MAKER. STATE experience. Address S 77, Tribune office.

WANTED—SHIRTCUTTER, COMPETENT to take charge of factory. Good wages. Address S 80, Tribune office.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

WANTED—TO THOSE WANTING HELP or situations as bookkeepers, collectors, traveling and store salesmen, general office clerks, watchmen, porters, teamsters, engineers, firemen, waiters, bartenders, coachmen, machinists, etc., apply to the Merchant Bureau, 180 East Washington-st., Room 3.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—MEN—ANY MAN OR WOMAN making less than $40 per week should investigate our easy money-making business. We offer energetic men an unusually fine business opportunity. Our $4 trial outfits free to those who mean business. MERRILL & CO., Room 2, 27 North Clark-st., Chicago.

WANTED—A SOLICITOR OF GOOD PERsonal appearance and experience; fair compensation. Address, with references, stating experience. V 3, Tribune office.

WANTED—A MAN FULLY CONVERSANT with the details of the printing business; must be able to estimate and understand office work; a good position to the right man. S 83, Tribune office.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

DOMESTICS.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; no washing. Good references required. Address V 5, Tribune office.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. Inquire at 778 Sedgwick-st.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS—A COOK AND laundress and a second girl. Apply at No. 19 Bishop-court.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS; ONE FOR GENeral work, the other for second work. Call at 479 Loomis-st., in store.

WANTED—AT 224 DEARBORN-AV., COMpetent cook and laundress. German or Swede. References.

LAUNDRESSES.

WANTED—TWO GERMAN GIRLS; ONE as laundress, one for second work. Call Monday or Tuesday at 450 North State-st.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

WANTED—GOOD SCANDINAVIAN AND German girls for all kinds of housework at G. DUSKE'S, 158 North Halsted-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—WELL-FORMED YOUNG LADY as artist's model. Address P 81, Tribune office.

WANTED—2218 WABASH-AV., EXPERIenced operators on Wheeler & Wilson machine; none but those competent to do fine work need apply.

WANTED—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN IN city or country to take light work at their own homes; $3 to $4 a day easily made; work sent by mail; no canvassing. We have good demand for our work and furnish steady employment. Address, with stamp, CROWN M'F'G CO., 294 Vine-st., Cincinnati, O.

PROFESSIONAL.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 124 Dearborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 18 years experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT house, octagon front, three rooms deep; 44 Thirty-first-st; all modern improvements; immediate possession. L. W. PERCE, Room 1, 180 Clark-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—ONE OF THE ELEGANT FLATS in the Mentone Building, corner Dearborn-av. and Erie-st., from May 1, 1885. Call and see plan at office of TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

TO RENT—CORNER FLAT IN THE ALbany apartment building, corner Clark and Indiana-sts., containing all modern conveniences, including steam heat and hot water, furnished or unfurnished. Apply to JAMES M. GAMBLE & CO., 40 Dearborn-st., Rooms 3 to 5.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FLAT, CORNER OF Rush-st. and Walton-place; eight rooms; all modern conveniences. L. W. PERCE, Room 1, 180 Clark-st.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—NICE FLAT; 6 ROOMS, BATH-room and closets; southwest corner Leavitt and Polk-st.
Apply to owner, 403 South Leavitt-st.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—271 CLARK-ST., IN SUITES OF 40, 20, or 10 rooms. SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—PLEASANT WARM ROOMS AT reasonable rates. 281 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—A GOOD FURNISHED ROOM at 164 Madison-st., near La Salle, $1.75 to $3 per week; 50 cents and 75 cents per day.

TO RENT—481 WABASH-AV., FURNISHED rooms, single or en suite, with or without board.

TO RENT—286 AND 288 WABASH-AV., elegantly furnished large parlor and bedroom; also single and double rooms.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—VAN BUREN-ST., NEAR LOOMIS, first floor flat, 6 rooms, all conveniences, $25; second floor flat, 7 rooms, $25; new brick building; possession at once; will put in first-class order.
F. C. GIBBS, 153 La Salle-st.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—259 OHIO-ST., THIRD FLAT, left hand; handsomely furnished rooms, singly or en suite; all conveniences. Gentlemen only.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS—280 EAST Indiana-st., near Cass. References.

TO RENT—BY PRIVATE FAMILY—LARGE and hall-room. 259 Dearborn-av. Reference required.

TO RENT—TEN MINUTES' WALK FROM business centre, furnished room, gas, bath, heat; terms moderate. Reference. Geuts. 49 Pine-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

STORES.

TO RENT—IN THOMPSON'S BLOCK, STORE and basement, corner of Peoria and Madison-sts., opposit Carson & Pirie's (business centre of the West Side), suitable for first-class grocery, having been occupied for the last 10 years by the well-known grocers, L. C. Kiniston and A. Clingenberger, his successor; or, for first-class clothing or dry-goods store, as several stores can be connected from May.
WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison st.

TO RENT—THE SECOND, THIRD, AND fourth floors of No. 136 State-st., only 50 feet south of Madison. A wide staircase and fine entrance to be built to make premises suitable for first-class retail trade. Rooms 25x125, with hardwood floors; gas, chandeliers, etc., etc. Five years' lease given if desired. Apply on premises or to J. C. SAMPSON & CO., 117 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—GOOD STORES—FINE LIGHT and ventilation, under Leland Hotel, Michigan-av. and Jackson-st. Inquire WARREN F. LELAND.

TO RENT—SOUTH HALF OF STORE WITH window, at 207 Wabash-av. HILGER & CO.

TO RENT—STATE-ST. CORNER STORE, 50 feet front, north of Van Buren-st.; very desirable location. Address P 66, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ON STATE-ST., NEAR MADIson, a 4-story and basement building. Address V 41, Tribune office.

TO RENT—STORE NO. 18 DEARBORN-ST., under Commercial House, from May 1 (whole or part can be had cheap until May 1). Present tenant would take part. Offices under Tremont House to rent. W. H. WOOD, Rec'r, 40 Dearborn-st., Room 10.

TO RENT—STORES—200 AND 202 JACKson-st., between Fifth-av. and Franklin-st., together or singly. L. W. PERCE, Room 1, 180 Clark-st.

LOFTS.

TO RENT—FIRST AND SECOND LOFTS, 204 Lake-st., near Fifth-av. Inquire at Room 50, 97 Clark-st.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—NICE, HANDSOME FLOORS and business rooms and lofts, Nos. 73 and 75 Jackson-st. (near State); first-class location and good entrance; suitable for business or clubs, art rooms, lodge-rooms, etc.; favorable leases can be obtained; also one nice store and basement in same building; also one small store on Van Buren-st., near Clark. E. L. BRAND, 210 and 212 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—WITH STEAM POWER (IF wanted), 1-story brick building, 150x80 feet in one room. DAVIDSON & SONS, foot North Market-st.

TO RENT—A LARGE MANUFACTURING building (brick) situated on corner; also lofts; immediate possession or May 1. O 16, Tribune office.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY GENTLEMAN and wife, small flat in good location, or 3 rooms unfurnished, for light housekeeping, with refined private family; not over $20; permanent and prompt pay. Call or address Room 18, 104 State-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A GENTLEman, a nice room in a private family, with or without board, at a reasonable price. Q 67, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—FOR OCCUPANCY at once or April 1, furnished flat of about seven rooms on North Side; must have all modern conveniences; no children. Address, stating particulars, GEO. W. CUMMINGS, 176 Howe-st.

FINANCIAL.

ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURNITURE without removal; pianos, warehouse receipts, mortgages, and other good securities at lowest rates. Parties wanting to borrow money can get the same without delay by calling at 79 Dearborn-st., Room 7.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN ON watches, diamonds, jewelry, etc. TOM N. DONNELLY & CO., Money Loan Office, 124 Dearborn-st., between Madison and Washington.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, pianos, horses, carriages, etc. Chattel mortgages bought. Room 49, 107 Dearborn-st.

AT FIFTH NATIONAL LOAN OFFICE, 186 Clark-st., south of Monroe, highest advances at most reasonable rates on all goods of value. Established 1870.

ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, pianos, etc., without removal, at lowest rates; also on all good securities. 95 Dearborn-st., Room 29.

A FINE OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTMENT in company; will double in one year. For particulars address V 25, Tribune office.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, pianos, warehouse receipts, without removal, publicity, or delay; easy payments and low rates; fair, square dealing. 133 Clark-st., Room 19.

ADVANCES ON DIAMONDS, BONDS, watches, etc., at low rates. D. LAUNDER, 120 Randolph-st., Rooms 5 and 6. Established 1854.

LOANS PROMPTLY MADE ON FURNITURE. Good rates, long time, and square dealing. 55 Dearborn-st., Room 23.

MONEY TO LOAN WITHOUT COMMISsions at lowest current rates of interest on improved real estate in sums of $1,000 and upward. R. PRINDIVILLE, Room 21, 79 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CHICAgo property in sums of $1,000 and upwards. Apply at the Union Trust Company's, 133 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL estate in Chicago at lowest rate of interest. PETERSON & BAY, 163 East Randolph-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT RATES on improved real estate in Cook County. R. W. HYMAN JR. & CO., Room 9 Bowland Block, Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY real estate at lowest rates. H. J. CHRISTOPH, 157 Randolph-st.

MONEY LOANED ON COMMERCIAL PAper, merchandise, warehouse receipts, chattel mortgages, or other security. Room 2, 108 Washington.

$2,000 AND LARGER SUMS TO LOAN on inside improved real estate at 6 per cent per annum. JAS. W. BROCKWAY & CO., 24 Nixon Building.

$100,000 AT 6 PER CENT IN SUMS TO suit; building loans made in Chicago. CHAS. GARDNER, 77 Clark-st., Room 2.

STORE & OFFICE FIXTURES.

SPECIAL SAFES SALE—WE HAVE bought the entire stock of Mosler safes heretofore at their warerooms in this city, which we will sell at low figures; a selection of Detroit safes, both fire and burglar; also a special made sideboard house safe at less than half its original cost. J. GREENHOOD & CO., 84 Dearborn-st.

STORAGE.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 79, 81, and 83 East Van Buren-st., established in 1872; advances made; increased facilities for the storage of household goods; private compartments.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIES, etc.; cheapest and best in city; advances at low rates. GEORGE PARRY, 158 and 160 West Monroe-st.

BILLIARD AND POOL TABLES.

FOR SALE — SECOND-HAND BILLIARD-table, new cloth and cushions, ivory balls, for $50, at 853 Madison-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—THE FURNITURE OF A SIX-room flat for cash; brussels carpets, furniture in splendid order; rare chance for some one. Call at 115 Wabash-av., or 74 Thirty-fifth-st., upper flat.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
COTTAGES! COTTAGES! COTTAGES!
We have a fine selection of 4, 6, and 8 room frame and brick cottages located in different parts of the city that we are selling on monthly payments same as rent. We also have vacant lots for sale cheap, or will build houses to suit. Call or send for our circulars.
O. M. WELLS & CO., Room 17, 162 La Salle-st.

SOUTH SIDE.

FOR SALE—287 THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST., 2-story, basement, new modern brick, furnace, and gas-fixtures; price, $5,500.
Thirty-seventh-st., new modern brick, 2-story, basement, rented $420 yearly; price, $3,500.
Thirty-seventh-st. (paved), 2-story modern brick, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, ground floor; price, $3,000.
All near Grand-boulevard; steam-cars to New Board Trade. I. G. EARLE, 235 Thirty-seventh-st.

FOR SALE—48 FEET FRONT ON MARKET-st., north of Adams, and adjoining C. M. Henderson & Co., at a bargain. SAML. GEHR, 114 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS DWELLING on Calumet-av., between Twentieth and Twenty-first-sts.; lot 75 feet front; double house, east front. On account of the owner going to Europe it will be sold at a bargain. For particulars inquire of JACOB WEIL, 165 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

WEST SIDE.

FOR SALE — VAN BUREN-ST., NEAR Loomis, south front, fine 3-story brick building, in flats; well rented; lot 25x125; price, $6,500.
F. C. GIBBS, 153 La Salle-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—I HAVE HOUSES FROM $2,000 to $6,000 in the best locality in Englewood; water, gas, sewerage, and modern improvements; also lots in the most desirable locations in the town at reasonable prices and terms; will show parties at any time. JOHN A. BARTLETT, No. 21 Otis Block, No. 152 La Salle-st., or 6731 Perry-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE—FOR CHOICE LOTS AT WOODlawn at the lowest possible price and easy terms call on L. A. GILBERT, Room 63, Reaper Block.

FOR SALE—AND RENT—EVANSTON AND South Evanston property of all grades a specialty. KIMBALL, VOSE & CO., 19 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—HIGHLAND PARK property. D. M. ERSKINE JR. & CO., 166 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE LOTS ON SIXTY-third-st. and Englewood-av., near Wright-st. G. W. SPOFFORD, Room 54, 125 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—IN EVANSTON, SOUTH Evanston, and North Evanston, houses and lots ranging in prices from $2,000 to $25,000. Building lots $5 to $60 per front foot. Address
CHAS. J. GILBERT, 534 Davis-st., Evanston.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FLORIDA. WILL IT PAY?—TARpon Springs, charming gulf coast, first-class hotels, gem of Disston purchase 4,000,000 acres, just opened to the world by steam, tropical fruits and vegetables, pay $300 to $500 per acre. Unexcelled for deer and other hunting, fishing, health, prosperity, and immensely profitable investments at bottom prices for all conditions of mankind. Anything from a lot to a million acres of virgin soil. Call or send for prospectus stating exactly what you want. Can you influence capital or emigration? Agents wanted everywhere. No killing frosts, cyclones, blizzards, or malaria.
HOWARD M. DWYER,
Manager Northwestern Agency, 115 Monroe-st., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—25-YEAR LEASES ON 15,000 acres of fine agricultural and stock lands in Southern Nebraska; no taxes and but a small annual rental to the State to be paid; these lands are subject to purchase at any time under the school laws by the holder of lease; a bargain if taken at once. Address A. B., Drawer 20, Lincoln, Neb.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—INCOME PROPERTY, BUSIness or residence, North, South, or West Division; will invest from $5,000 to $15,000. P 65, Tribune.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A SMALL RESTAURANT IN CENTRE OF business, with good paying steady custom; must be sold this week. Address H O 15, Tribune.

FOR SALE—A WELL-ASSORTED STOCK OF general merchandise in Southwestern Iowa; good farming country, large territory, good room, low rent, no opposition nearer than ten miles; have made clear of all expense in last three years $3,000; sales could be increased; stock will invoice $4,000; would exchange for good farm land. JOHN H. WARFIELD, Proprietor, Grant, Montgomery Co., Iowa.

FOR SALE—IN DENVER, COLO., A WELL-established wholesale produce commission and jobbing business; best location and doing large trade. Limited capital required. Satisfactory reasons for selling. Address Box 2315, Denver, Colo.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS STOCK OF JEWelry in good town, cheap. For particulars address JNO. A. KING & CO., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—$10,000—ONE OF THE BESTpaying road houses around Chicago, eight miles from Court-House, on North Side, 28 rooms, large dance hall and all other conveniences; bar and billiard-rooms, eight acres of ground. Best chance ever offered at $10,000. T. B. BOYD, Room 1, 179 Madison.

RARE CHANCE FOR ANY ONE WISHING to go into business on small capital with quick returns and large profits. See oxygen at work. Basement 93 East Madison-st.

WANTED — $3,000 TO $6,000 STOCK OF groceries for one-half cash and clear farm land or suburban lots. RANNY & COLE, 157 Washington-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

SOUTH SIDE.

3411 COTTAGE GROVE-AV.—ELEGANT rooms, with or without board.

NORTH SIDE.

88 DEARBORN-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS with first class board.

WEST SIDE.

120 SOUTH ASHLAND-AV.—ROOM WITH board; also lady room-mate. References.

HOTELS.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL, TRIBUNE Block—Is the largest and best European hotel in the city, having 162 rooms, ranging from 75 cents to $2 per day, according to location. Thomsen's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTEN, Prop.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND TWO OR THREE ROOMS BY three young men, within walking distance of business; South Side preferred. Address V 40, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOMS BY TWO YOUNG married couples; must be on North Side, first-class location, and very reasonable. State location and price. S 53, Tribune office.

BOARD — IN A PRIVATE CHRISTIAN family by a young widower with two little boys, 5 and 7 years of age. Address C. L. F., 236 Campbell-av. Give full particulars.

BOARD—FOR GENTLEMAN WITHIN FIVE blocks of Thirty-first-st. and Michigan-av. Address V 26, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR GENTLEMAN IN KENWOOD. Will give references. Address V 27, Tribune office.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER, WITH SERVICES, WANTED IMmediately in an old-established business which will bear investigation; pushing, active man can make large income without risk; $3,500 required; parties only with cash in hand and meaning business please answer. V 42, Tribune office.

WANTED—MAN WITH $2,000 TO TAKE interest in an established money-making business; take retiring partner's interest. V 18, Tribune.

WANTED—TWO PARTNERS—TO TAKE charge of stone yards (at different points) in which are kept in stock natural bed, sawed, planed, and matched flagging, curbing, dimension, sawed, molded, and turned stone, string, belt, sill, and water courses, stone-brick, caps, sills, posts, etc., etc. Capital required from $2,000 to $5,000. To acceptable parties a most desirable opportunity will be offered. Address Winfield Stone & Brick Co., Winfield, Cowley Co., Kas.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A LADY HAS INSTRUCTED US, ON ACcount of death, to sell her beautiful upright piano, used only 3 months, at ½ its value. Only cash buyers need apply. STEGER & SAUBER, 209 Wabash-av.

CHICKERING PIANOS CAN ONLY BE found at warerooms of W. W. KIMBALL CO., corner State and Adams-sts.

EMERSON PIANOS—LARGE STOCK—MODerate prices. W. W. KIMBALL CO., State and Adams-sts.

HALLET & DAVIS PIANOS IN GREAT variety of art casings. W. W. KIMBALL CO., State and Adams-sts.

KIMBALL PIANOS AND ORGANS. W. W. KIMBALL CO., State and Adams-sts.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS FOR rent at 188 and 190 State-st. ESTEY & CAMP.

STEINWAY'S MATCHLESS PIANOS. | LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.
Beware of bogus instruments, both new and second-hand, represented as genuine Steinway pianos.

INSTRUCTION.

CARLING'S ART SCHOOL—LESSONS IN oils, pastels, water colors, and crayons; drawing from life, portraits, landscapes, flower-painting, etc. Studio, Brand's gallery, 210 Wabash-av.

THE MUNSON SHORTHAND SCHOOL—Pitman's system greatly improved by Munson. Twenty lessons in shorthand by mail, $12. First National Bank Building. MR. & MRS. HANNA.

PATENTS.

NATIONAL SCIENTIFIC ASSOCIATION—Obtains American and foreign patents, caveats, etc.; patent litigation attended to; little patent book free; local attorneys throughout U. S. Offices: 184 Dearborn-st., Chicago; Le Droit Building, Washington.

W. H. ROWE, PATENT ATTORNEY, MEchanical and electrical expert, 85 Metropolitan Block.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR ROOM OR BOARD, South Side, fine crayon portrait work. Address S 82, Tribune office.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—WANTED TO ADOPT A bright, healthy girl, 8 years old, of respectable German family who are going back to Europe. Address H N 91, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—WILLIAM CHIRONG: COMMUnicate immediately with your sister, Mrs. J. Predirgam, 236 West Thirty-ninth-st., New York. Your mother is dead, and you are wanted at home. Arkansas and Missouri papers please copy.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—
HAVING
THIRTEEN
AGENTS
THROUGHOUT
THE COUNTRY
BUYING UP MISFITS,
AND THE SEASON
BEING SO VERY
UNFAVORABLE WE ARE
OVERSTOCKED WITH
CUSTOM-MADE OVERCOATS
ON WHICH WE WILL ALLOW
A DISCOUNT OF 25 PER CENT ON OUR
MARKED PRICE.
CALL
AND CONVINCE
YOURSELF.
ORIGINAL MISFIT CLOTHING PARLOR,
111 MONROE-ST.,
OPPOSITE HAVERLY'S THEATRE.

PERSONAL—EXTRA SIZE CUSTOM-MADE suits in sack or frock, at reduced figures, at the Original Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly Theatre. Take iron stairs.

PERSONAL—$14.25 BUYS A FOUR-BUTTON cutaway frock suit, custom made, ordered for $32, at the Original Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly Theatre. Take iron stairs.

PERSONAL—REEFER COATS AND VESTS in fur beavers and chinchillas, custom made, at very low prices at the Original Misfit Clothing Parlor 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly Theatre; take iron stairs.

PERSONAL—$17.50 FOR A SATIN-LINED Prince Albert coat and vest, custom made, ordered for $35, at the Original Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly Theatre. Take iron stairs.

PERSONAL—DRESS SUITS IN THE FINEST imported fabrics, custom-made, for sale or to rent at the Original Misfit Clothing Parlor, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly Theatre. Take iron stairs.

PERSONAL—$13.25 BUYS A CUSTOM-MADE Manchester cheviot suit, made for $27, at the Original Misfit Clothing Parlor, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly Theatre; take iron stairs.

PERSONAL—$10.50 BUYS A YORKSHIRE worsted suit, custom-made, ordered for $22, at the Original Misfit Clothing Parlor, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly Theatre. Take iron stairs.

PERSONAL—$16.25 BUYS A CLAY WORSTed suit, custom-made, ordered for $33, at the Original Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly Theatre. Take iron stairs.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ATTENTION!— AT THE GREAT SACRIFICE SALE NOW IN FULL BLAST AT THE GENUINE MISFIT PARLORS, 168 DEARBORN-ST.
WHERE TO GET $3 FOR $1.

Our price-list as a guide:
$50 Custom-made suit for $19.00
$40 Custom-made suit for $14.75
$30 Custom-made suit for $11.50
$20 Custom-made suit for $7.25
$15 Custom-made pants for $6.25
$12 Custom-made pants for $4.50
$ 8 Custom-made pants for $3.50
$ 6 Custom-made pants for $2.25
$60 Custom-made overcoat, $30.00
$40 Custom-made overcoat, $15.25
$30 Custom-made overcoat, $11.75
$20 Custom-made overcoat, $7.00
Full-dress suits for sale or for hire.

Genuine Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., under First National Bank. Open evenings until 9 o'clock, Saturdays until 11 o'clock.

ALL KINDS OF TAR AND GRAVEL ROOFing done and old roofs repaired by J. WILKES FORD & CO., 91 and 93 West Washington-st.

DRY CEDAR BLOCK KINDLING—LARGE crate-load, delivered, $3. Send postal-card to dock, corner Larrabee-st. and Chicago-av. WATSON & PERKINS, 48 Reaper Block.

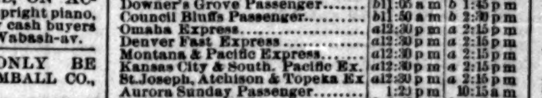
GOOD HOME FOR LADIES DURING CONfinement, pleasant, and reasonable terms, by MRS. MUELLER, Doctress, 653 West Monroe-st.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF MARY, WIFE of John Burke (maiden name Burns), a native of Rathmoleen, Parish of Jardenstown, County Meath, Ireland. Was living eight years ago corner of North-av. and Paulina-st., Chicago. Please communicate with CHRISTOPHER QUINN, Pascoag, Providence County, Rhode Island.

PROGRESSIVE EUCHRE PACKET—Outfit for five tables. Table cards. Favor cards, gold and green stars. Sample packet, $1. Sold by all newsdealers, stationers, druggists. Discount to trade.
OAKLEY CO., Room 8, No. 151 South Clark-st.

RUPTURE CURED—NO OPERATION OR useless trusses. DR. M. M. MOORE, Palmer House. Send stamp for circulars.

RARE OLD COINS, UNCANCELED STAMPed checks bought. STEVENS & CO., 99 Randolph-st.



ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

WESTERN.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

Union Passenger Station: corner Madison, Canal, and Adams-sts. For Maps, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car Berths, Through Tickets, apply at City Offices, 61 and 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at depot.

Reference Marks: *a*, Daily; *b*, Daily except Sunday; *c*, Daily except Saturday; *d*, Daily except Monday.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee	b 8:00 a m a11:30 a m b 3:00 p m b 5:00 p m b 9:00 p m	b10:30 a m a 2:00 p m b 4:00 p m b 7:00 p m a 7:00 a m
Racine, Freeport, and Waukesha	b 8:00 a m b 5:00 p m	b10:30 a m b 7:00 p m
Racine and Waukesha	a11:30 a m b 3:00 p m	a 2:00 p m b 7:00 p m
Elgin and Rockford	b 8:30 a m b12:05 p m b 4:00 p m c 9:10 p m	b10:25 a m b 2:15 p m b 6:00 p m d 7:10 a m
Elgin	b 5:15 p m	b 8:45 a m
Elgin (Sunday only)	4:00 p m	10:25 a m
La Crosse local	b 8:00 a m	b 7:00 p m
La Crosse, Winona, Stillwater, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Ortonville, and Aberdeen	a11:30 a m a 9:00 p m	a 2:00 p m a 7:00 a m
Dubuque, Cedar Rapids, Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, and San Francisco	b12:05 p m c 9:10 p m	b 2:15 p m d 7:10 a m
Des Moines & Ottumwa	c 9:10 p m	d 7:10 a m
Beloit, Janesville, and Mineral Point	b11:30 a m b12:05 p m	b 4:00 p m b 2:15 p m
Janesville	b 3:00 p m b11:30 a m	b 7:00 p m b 7:00 p m
Madison	b12:05 p m c 9:00 p m	b 2:15 p m a 7:00 a m
Green Bay & Menominee	b11:30 a m	b 2:00 p m
Fond du Lac, Neenah, Oshkosh	b11:30 a m a 9:00 p m	b 2:00 p m a 7:00 a m
Mason City, Algona, Mitchell, Owatonna, Faribault, St. Paul, and Minneapolis	b11:30 a m b12:05 p m c 9:00 p m c 9:10 p m	 d 7:00 a m d 7:10 a m b 7:00 p m
Sioux City, Sioux Falls, Yankton, Chamberlain, Redfield, and Aberdeen	b11:30 a m	b 7:00 p m

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

For Maps, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, Canal and Sixteenth-sts., and the Union Passenger Station on Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 7:30 a m	b 9:45 a m
Aurora Sunday Passenger	8:30 a m	6:30 p m
Galesburg, Ottawa & Streator Ex	b 8:45 a m	b 7:10 p m
Freeport, Dubuque & S'x City Ex	b10:00 a m	b 2:50 p m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b11:05 a m	b 1:45 p m
Council Bluffs Passenger	b11:45 a m	b 2:30 p m
Omaha Express	a12:30 p m	a 2:15 p m
Denver Fast Express	a12:30 p m	a 2:15 p m
Montana & Pacific Express	a12:30 p m	a 2:15 p m
Kansas City & South. Pacific Ex.	a12:30 p m	a 2:15 p m
St. Joseph, Atchison & Topeka Ex	a12:30 p m	a 2:15 p m
Aurora Sunday Passenger	1:20 p m	10:15 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 1:30 p m	b 4:45 p m
Aurora Passenger	b 3:20 p m	b 7:45 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 4:30 p m	b 7:45 a m
Mendota & Ottawa Express	b 4:45 p m	b10:30 a m
Rockford & Forreston Express	b 4:45 p m	b11:20 a m
Amboy, Rock Falls & Sterling Ex.	b 4:45 p m	b11:20 a m
Aurora Passenger	b 5:15 p m	b 8:45 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 5:30 p m	b 8:15 a m
Aurora Passenger	b 6:20 p m	b 8:45 a m
St. Louis Fast Owl Express	a 8:15 p m	a 7:55 a m
Freeport & Dubuque Express	c 9:30 p m	d 6:35 a m
Des Moines, Omaha, Lincoln, Denver & California Express	a10:00 p m	a 6:55 a m
Texas Express	a10:00 p m	a 5:45 a m
Kan. City & St. Joseph Night Ex.	a10:00 p m	a 5:45 a m
*Downer's Grove Theatre Train	b11:30 p m	

*a*Daily. *b*Daily, except Sunday. *c*Daily, except Saturday. *d*Daily, except Monday. *Saturdays to Aurora.

Freeport, Dubuque, and Sioux City trains leave and arrive from Central Depot, foot of Lake-st.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Offices, 95 Clark-st., Sherman House, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Davenport Express	* 9:10 a m	* 5:45 p m
Council Bluffs & Peoria Fast Ex.	*12:10 p m	* 2:30 p m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Express	*12:10 p m	* 2:30 p m
Minneapolis & St. Paul Express	§11:00 a m	§ 3:00 p m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Express (Sunday)	§11:00 a m	§ 3:00 p m
Peru Accommodation	* 4:45 p m	*10:15 a m
Council Bluffs Night Express	† 9:15 p m	‡ 6:50 a m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Night Express	†10:00 p m	‡ 6:20 a m
Peoria Night Express	†10:00 p m	‡ 6:20 a m
Minneapolis & St. Paul Fast Ex.	† 9:15 p m	‡ 6:50 a m

§Daily. *Daily except Sundays. †Daily except Saturdays. ‡Daily except Mondays. ‖Sundays only.

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

Ticket Offices, 101 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel. Depot, Polk-st. and Fourth-av.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Danville & Terre Haute Mail	* 9:00 a m	* 4:15 p m
Evansville & Indianapolis Line	§ 8:00 p m	§ 7:45 a m
Evansville & Chicago Day Line	* 9:00 a m	* 9:45 p m
Watseka Special	*11:30 p m	[illegible]
Momence Accommodation	* 5:45 p m	* 8:15 a m



ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

WESTERN.

(Continued.)

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

For Maps, Time-Cards, Sleeping-Car Accommodations apply at 62 Clark-st., Grand Pacific, Palmer House, and depot corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cedar Rapids & Marshalltown	* 8:30 a m	[illegible]
Cedar Rapids, Marshalltown, DesMoines, C'l Bluffs & Omaha	*12:00 m † 9:30 p m	[illegible]
Algona, Webster City and Hawarden	† 9:30 p m	[illegible]
Sioux City & Northeastern Nebraska	*12:00 m † 9:30 p m	[illegible]
Dixon & Sterling	* 3:45 p m	[illegible]
Aurora	* 8:30 a m *12:00 m * 5:15 p m	[illegible]
Elgin, Rockford & Freeport	* 9:15 a m * 4:15 p m *11:30 p m	[illegible]
Elgin & Rockford Special	* 7:15 a m	[illegible]
Janesville, Watertown & Fond du Lac	* 9:30 a m * 4:45 p m	[illegible]
Janesville, Beloit, Madison, St. Paul & Minneapolis	§11:30 a m 9:00 p m	[illegible]
Ashland, Bayfield & Duluth	9:00 p m	[illegible]
Madison, Platteville & Galena	8:00 a m 9:00 a m	[illegible]
Janesville, Beloit, Madison, La Crosse, Winona, Huron, Aberbeen & Pierre	9:30 a m 7:30 p m 9:00 p m	[illegible]
Kenosha, Racine & Milwaukee	8:00 a m x 8:30 a m *11:30 a m * 3:00 p m * 5:00 p m § 9:05 p m	[illegible]
Milwaukee, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Green Bay, Menominee	*11:30 a m 9:05 p m	[illegible]
Green Bay & Marquette	9:05 p m	[illegible]
Fond du Lac, Ripon & Princeton	*11:30 a m	[illegible]
Sheboygan & Manitowoc	*11:30 a m * 5:00 p m	[illegible]
Milwaukee, Waukesha & Madison	* 8:00 a m x 8:30 a m *11:30 a m * 3:00 p m	[illegible]

Reference marks: * Ex. Sunday. † Ex. Saturday. ‡Ex. Monday. § Daily. x Sunday only.

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway.

Union Depot, Fourth-av., near Polk-st. Cable-cars run to the depot, and Wentworth-av. and Halsted-st. cars pass within one block. Ticket Offices, South Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis, Kansas City & Colorado Express	* 8:45 a m	[illegible]
St. Louis, Texas & New Mexico Ex	§ 8:45 p m	[illegible]
Peoria & Pekin Special	§ 8:35 p m	[illegible]
Peoria, Jacks'nville & Kan. City Ex	§12:30 p m	[illegible]
Custer Park Accommodation	* 4:30 a m	[illegible]
St. Louis Fast Express	†11:20 p m	[illegible]

§Daily. *Daily, except Sunday. †Saturday [illegible] only.

NOTE—Palace Sleeping-Cars from Chicago to St. Louis, Kansas City, and Peoria. Parlor Day Coaches with Revolving Chairs, Chicago to St. Louis, and Reclining-Chair Sleeping-Cars, Chicago to St. Louis and Kansas City. No change of Day Coaches, Chicago to St. Louis or Kansas City. Day Coaches, Palace-Chair and Sleeping-Cars Chicago to Peoria, Jacksonville, and Kansas City without change. Meals in dining Dining-Cars.

Chicago & Alton.

Union Depot, West Side, corner Madison and Canal-sts., between Madison and Adams-st. bridges and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Offices at Depots, [illegible] Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City, Denver, Col., N. M., Mexico, Ariz., & Cal. Fast Ex.	§12:30 p m	[illegible]
K. City, Col., N. M., Ariz., & Cal. Ex.	§11:30 p m	[illegible]
St. Louis, Springfield, Texas, New Orleans & Southern Ex.	* 8:45 a m	[illegible]
St. Louis, Springfield, Texas, New Orleans & Southern Ex.	§ 8:30 p m	[illegible]
St. Louis & Springfield Night Ex.	§11:30 p m	[illegible]
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington Fast Express via Chenoa	* 8:45 a m §11:20 p m	[illegible]
Streator, Lacon, Washington Ex.	*12:30 p m	[illegible]
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	[illegible]

*Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:40 a m	[illegible]
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	§ 8:30 p m	[illegible]
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8:40 a m	[illegible]
New Orleans Limited Express	§ 9:00 p m	[illegible]
Kankakee Passenger	*11:00 a m	[illegible]
Springfield Express	* 8:40 a m	[illegible]
Springfield Night Express	§ 8:30 p m	[illegible]
Chatsworth & Bloomington Ex.	* 4:25 p m	[illegible]
Pontiac Express	* 8:40 a m	[illegible]
Gilman Passenger	* 4:25 p m	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*10:00 p m	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	† 9:30 a m	[illegible]

EASTERN.

Chicago & Atlantic Railway.

Ticket offices, 115 South Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot, Polk-st. and Fourth-av.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York, Rochester, Waverly, Elmira	† 8:40 a m	[illegible]
Phil'lphia, B'ffalo & Pittsb'g Ex	* 5:06 p m	[illegible]
New York, Albany, Saratoga, Rutland, Boston, Portland & New England Express	* 5:06 p m	[illegible]
C'lumbus, Mansf'ld, Ak'n, Kent Warren, Meadville, Corry & Jamestown Express	† 8:40 a m * 5:06 p m	[illegible]

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

The only line running entire Pullman trains without change of cars for all classes of travel between Chicago and New York, and Pullman Cars to Boston via Albany.

Trains lighted by Pintsch Gas.

Michigan Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

Central Standard Time.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	† 6:45 a m	[illegible]
New York and Boston Express	* 8:55 a m	[illegible]
Fast New York Express	† 4:15 p m	....
Grand Rapids and Kalamazoo Accommodation	* 4:20 p m	[illegible]
Atlantic Express (daily)	§ 8:40 p m	[illegible]
Night Express	†10:30 p m	[illegible]
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail	* 8:55 a m	[illegible]
*a*Grand Rapids & Muskegon Ex	*10:30 p m	[illegible]

*Sunday excepted. §Daily. †Saturday excepted. *a*Saturdays leave at 8:40 p. m.

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots Lake-Front, foot of Monroe-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. City offices, 83 Clark-st., [illegible] Twenty-second-st., and corner Madison and Canal.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pittsburg Express	* 8:10 a m	[illegible]
Pittsburg—Limited	§ 5:10 p m	[illegible]
New York—Limited	§ 8:45 p m	[illegible]
Baltimore & Washington Limited	§ 5:10 p m	[illegible]
Pittsburg & Baltimore Express	§11:10 p m	[illegible]

§Daily. *Sunday excepted.

The 5:10 p. m. train is a Limited Express, running through in twenty-five hours. No extra fare required on this train.

Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg Railroad.

(PAN-HANDLE ROUTE.)

Ticket Offices, 49 Clark-st., 65 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, and at Union Passenger Station, Madison and Canal-sts.

(Central Standard Time.)	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Louisville, Columbus, Pittsburg, Philadelphia & New York Express	* 7:50 a m	[illegible]
Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Louisville, Columbus, Pittsburg, Philadelphia & New York Express	§ 8:30 p m	[illegible]
Crown Point Accommodation	* 5:20 p m	[illegible]
Logansport Accommodation	* 2:30 p m	[illegible]

*Except Sunday. §Daily.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad.

Ticket offices at depots, Van Buren-st., head of La Salle, Twenty-second-st. and Forty-third-st. Ticket and freight office under Sherman House, and ticket Offices in the Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line)	* 7:25 a m	[illegible]
Special New York & Boston Ex.	* 8:30 a m	[illegible]
New York Fast Express (daily)	§ 3:20 p m	[illegible]
Atlantic N. Y. Express (daily)	§ 5:05 p m	[illegible]
*a*Night Express	*10:30 p m	[illegible]
Michigan Express (daily)	....	[illegible]

*a*Saturdays leave at 11:30 p. m. §Daily. *Sunday excepted.

Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railroad.

Trains depart from and arrive at Union Passenger Station, corner of Canal and Madison-sts., West Side. Ticket offices at 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and in the Station. Chicago Trains run by Central Standard Time.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Express	* 8:30 a m	[illegible]
Limited Express	§ 5:00 p m	[illegible]
Atlantic Express	§ 5:30 p m	[illegible]
Express	§11:30 p m	[illegible]

*Except Sunday. §Daily.

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.

Depot, Fourth-av., between Polk and Taylor-sts. Ticket offices, 103 South Clark, Grand Pacific Hotel, Tremont Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail & Chicago Passenger	* 9:10 a m	[illegible]
Limited & Day Express	* 3:20 p m	[illegible]
Atlantic & Pacific Express	§ 8:20 p m	[illegible]
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 5:20 p m	[illegible]
Sunday Passenger (Sunday only)	1:15 p m	[illegible]

§Daily. *Except Sunday. Central Standard Time.

Kankakee Line.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket offices at Depots and 121 Randolph-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	* 9:10 a m	[illegible]
Do Night Express	§ 8:00 p m	[illegible]
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Lafayette Accommodation	*11:00 a m	[illegible]

Chicago, Detroit & Niagara Falls Short-Line.

Trains leave from and arrive at B. & O. Depot, lake Front, foot of Monroe-st., as below. Ticket offices 109 and 83 Clark-st. General Office, 97 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Niagara Falls, N. Y. & Boston Ex.	* 9:10 a m	[illegible]
New York Fast Line	§ 8:45 p m	[illegible]

§Daily. *Daily except Sunday.

"The Nickel-Plate"—New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railway.

Trains depart from and arrive at Union Depot, Van Buren-st., as follows:
Leave Chicago 7:30 a. m., Central Standard Time.
Arrive Chicago 7:30 p. m., Central Standard Time.
For rates or information call on nearest agent of the company, or address N. A. SKINNER, General Agent, or CHAS. H. WALKER, Agent, Passenger Department, 83 Clark-st., Chicago.

Edward L. Brewster & Co.,
Bankers and Brokers,
100 DEARBORN-ST.,
Northwest corner Washington.

N. W. HARRIS & CO.,
INVESTMENT BANKERS, 176 Dearborn-st.
BONDS First-class City and County Bonds Bought and Sold.
MORTGAGE LOANS Made in sums of $5,000 and upwards on City or Farm Property in Indiana or Illinois at 6½ per cent.

AT HALF STOCK EXCHANGE COMMISSIONS.
Rails, Bonds, Stocks, and Petroleum bought and sold on the Mining Exchange by
A. R. CHISOLM & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers, 61 Broadway, New York.

Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg Railroad Company
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 9, 1885.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg Railroad Company will be held at the principal office of the Company, in the Union Depot at Indianapolis, Ind., on
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18, 1885,
At 11 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of electing two directors to fill the places of a like number whose term of service expires at that date, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
The transfer books will be closed on Wednesday, Feb. 25, at 3 o'clock p. m., and reopened on Thursday, March 19, at 10 o'clock a. m.
S. B. LIGGETT, Secretary.

MARINE MATTERS.

Bad for Lake Navigation.

Lake Michigan is frozen over from shore to shore. At least such is the report circulated about the Chicago tug offices. If any one is ambitious to verify the statement he has but to fortify himself with a pike-pole, drive a few spikes in his boots, and strike out for the sand-hills of Michigan. It is not likely any one will attempt to achieve greatness by following out this suggestion, no matter how great the temptation. A reporter climbed to the top of the North Pier lighthouse yesterday and eagerly scanned the eastern horizon with a powerful telescope. There was no open water in sight. Lake Michigan was one vast field of ice. Persons arriving from the opposite shore report the same polar aspect over there. If the cold weather hangs on much longer there is no telling when lake navigation will commence. Reports from the Straits of Mackinaw and ports at the foot of the lake say that there is more ice this year than was ever known.

This winter is proving rather unprofitable for lake navigation. Ice-boats might pay, but ordinary lake-steamers experience considerable detention in trying to navigate where there is no water. Steamboat-owners say that it is the worst winter they have ever experienced. When the regular season for lake navigation closed last fall, it was announced that several steamers would be kept in commission all winter. The Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee Railroad Company advertised that three boats would run in connection with their road between Grand Haven and Milwaukee. Two of these, the Michigan and Wisconsin, are owned by the company, and the propeller Oneida was chartered for the winter. The Flint & Père Marquette Railroad Company also advertised that their two steamers, No. 1 and No. 2, would make daily trips between Ludington and Milwaukee. Not to be outdone by its competitors, the Goodrich Transportation Company decided to run the steamer Ludington in opposition to the Flint & Père Marquette boats and retain the steamer Depere on the route between Milwaukee and Chicago.

But the mutability of winter navigation is great. Before the ground was covered with snow the Flint & Père Marquette steamer No. 1 struck the pier while entering Ludington Harbor and went to the bottom. The steamer and cargo were valued at about $100,000. The boat was raised about a month ago and is now being repaired. The accident cost the company about $50,000. The propeller Jay Gould was chartered from the Lake Michigan & Lake Superior Line to replace the damaged steamer, the owners of the Jay Gould receiving a net rental of $75 a day. Both the Jay Gould and F. & P. M. No. 2 are ice-bound at Ludington, with a prospect of remaining there for some time.

The Oneida started from Milwaukee for Grand Haven last month. She was chased down the lake by a gale of wind, and was finally caught in a field of floating ice. After a long period of imprisonment she managed to work her way out. A tug found her and she was dragged into Grand Haven, whence she cannot get out. Two weeks ago yesterday the Michigan was sent to search for the Oneida, but missed her on account of the blinding snow-storm that raged throughout that day. The Michigan narrowly escaped disaster, and is still fast in the ice off South Haven, Mich. The Wisconsin of the same line was at last accounts about three miles off shore midway between Muskegon and Grand Haven.

The Goodrich Line officials have felt uneasy over the steamer Ludington, which left Sheboygan, Wis., for Ludington eleven days ago. Yesterday Capt. Goodrich received a dispatch from the clerk, stating that the boat was fast in the ice about twenty miles off Ludington, the clerk, accompanied by a number of the crew, having walked ashore. Capt. Goodrich says the boat has sufficient fuel and provisions to last six months. Four years ago the Ludington was frozen in off Milwaukee for twenty-two days. The Depere is also imprisoned. Last week Monday she cleared from Chicago for Milwaukee, but found the mouth of the harbor completely blocked. She is now at the piers, and can be seen from Rush street bridge.

Ice-Bound—Loss of a Steamer.

GRAND HAVEN, Mich., Feb. 23.—[Special.]—George Sheldon, porter of the steamer Michigan, arrived today on his second trip from the distressed vessel, which is ice-bound twenty-five miles off West Casco. He reports the steamer frozen solid in heavy ice. No open water can be seen with a glass from the ship's topmast. He brought a letter from Capt. Prindiville to Agent Wallace, stating that the provisions on hand would last but two weeks on one meal a day, and requested that relief be sent at once. He has seventy-five tons of coal. All are contented and well, but waiting release with great anxiety.

The steamer Wisconsin, off Muskegon Harbor, is in solid ice.

MANISTEE, Mich., Feb. 23.—[Special.]—C. F. Canright, clerk of the ice-bound propeller City of Ludington, arrived here today. He reports the Ludington in the ice about nineteen miles off Big Point Sauble. She has plenty of fuel and provisions; has blown off her boilers, and is waiting for soft weather. Canright, the mate, six sailors, and five passengers left the Ludington yesterday morning, taking one of their lifeboats on a sled. They arrived at Ludington after ten hours' of hard travel. They found one open space of water near the land, where their boat came in use. The mate and sailors will start to return from Ludington tomorrow.

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 23.—In the Admiralty Court this morning Judge Brown decided the famous Alberta-Osborne collision case, holding both vessels at fault in using excessive speed in a fog. The damages were divided and each pays its own costs of the trial.

SANFORD, Fla., Feb. 23.—The steamer America, with sugar for Fernandina, Fla., sprung a leak and foundered the 11th inst., north of Jupiter Inlet. The cargo and vessel are a total loss. The crew was saved.

MISSOURI'S HERO.

The Last Cases in the State Against Frank James Dismissed.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 23.—The last two cases in this State against the notorious Frank James were dismissed at Booneville Saturday. They were docketed in the Circuit Court for today, but were quietly called up by Prosecuting Attorney Shackleford Saturday just at the close of the court, when nobody was present except the officers of the court, the prisoner, and his attorneys. Shackleford stated to the court that when he procured the removal of James from Alabama to Missouri he was confident he had sufficient evidence to convict him, but since then his chief witness, Mr. Stapp of Kansas, died, and other evidence was missing. In justice, therefore, to the State and to the defendant, he moved that the charges—one for obstructing a railroad and the other for robbery, both at Otterville—be dismissed. The court granted the motion in a very few words.

There are no other charges pending against James in this State; he is therefore entirely free. After the prisoner was released he went to his hotel, where he received the congratulations of a few friends who knew of the action of the court, but he refused to be interviewed. No requisition for James has yet been made by the Governor of Minnesota, and what action Gov. Marmaduke would take should one be received is pure speculation, he having declined to commit himself on the question.

BUSINESS.

The Speculative Markets Deserted and the Street Quiet.

MONETARY.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—[Special.]—The *Herald's* money article says: All the great exchanges down-town were closed today in honor of the immortal George, but a great many bankers, brokers, and others having foreign connections were at their offices. The movements of the London Stock Exchange are watched here with a constantly-increasing interest, and a number of the gentlemen who were down-town today had orders to execute per cable in that market. A great many professional traders have recently opened accounts in the books of London stock houses. They claim that by trading in the two markets they gain many advantages. In the first place, they can buy or sell a hundred shares of stock per cable while New York brokers are still snoring in their beds. In other words, they render about five hours more in their day serviceable for speculative purposes, and are able any moment either to buy or sell at London in anticipation of the effects of known events upon the opening of the market here. Besides, they can trade over there in lots of ten shares at current quotations. One great drawback to trading in London just now, however, is the fact that it costs more to carry stocks there than it does here, owing to the fairly active state of the English money market and the permanent dullness of our own. Naturally the volume of transactions in American securities in the London market was smaller, owing to the holiday here. Prices were exceedingly strong for certain stocks, and the anomaly was presented of a decline in our Government securities. New York Central advanced 1¼ per cent, accompanying an advance in our railroad shares. Erie advanced ⅝, to 13⅞ and reacted to 13⅝; do new second consols advanced to 58¼ and closed at 58; Philadelphia & Reading advanced ⅛, to 8⅝, and reacted to 8½; Illinois Central jumped 1⅛, to 127¼, and closed at 127; Canadian Pacific was steady at 40⅛ and 40, the latter being the last quotation; Mexican ordinary advanced ¼, to 8½ in the early trade, and gained ¼ further in the final transactions; Atlantic & Great Western first mortgage trustees' certificates advanced ⅛, to 29½, and reacted to 28⅞.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Feb. 23—5 p. m.—Amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance, £32,000. Consols, money, 98 3-16; consols, account, 98¼. United States 4s, 125⅜; United States 4½s, 114½; Canadian Pacific, 40; Erie, 13⅝; do seconds, 58; Illinois Central, 127½; St. Paul, 75⅛; New York Central, 97; Reading, 8¼. Silver, 48 15-16d.

PARIS, Feb. 23.—Rentes, 81f 35c.

MARKETS.

The anniversary of Washington's birthday was observed yesterday by the regular Board of Trade and the Open Board, both institutions being closed. The majority of the offices in the former building were closed early in the forenoon as soon as the morning mails had been attended to. A small crowd gathered on the "curbstone" early, and it was reported that a few transactions in May wheat were made at 83⅜@83½c. Beyond this nothing was said to have been done, except a few small bets by those on speculation bent as to the prices at which the various products would open on this morning's market. By noon the corridors and stairways presented a deserted appearance. Even the newsboys and nut venders were absent, and silence reigned supreme. The Produce Exchange was open throughout the day, and the regular business was transacted.

There was only a very slight improvement in the wholesale trade, though the weather was more favorable to business than for some time previous. Groceries received a little more attention than of late and were generally firm. Butter and cheese were reported in moderate request with prices unchanged. Dried fruits averaged firm. So did canned goods and fish. The oil trade was quiet and prices ranged as before. Coal was active and firm.

The moderating weather caused quite a brisk trade to be done on the street markets in filling orders to country points. All kinds of vegetables were shipped by the car-load. Numbers of parties, too, were on the street buying up lots. Onions and cabbage continued very firm, and there was a heavy run on both kinds of turnips. There were no receipts of green stocks, the weather being scarcely warm enough to permit of their being hauled; besides, growers are chary of trusting to the temperature, which has, time out of mind, proved itself to be as changeable as a whimsical woman. The local demand for vegetables was a little above the average. Considerable quantities of green fruits were sent out by express and a good local trade was done. Prices were very firm at previous quotations. Eggs declined 2c in consequence of liberal receipts, 300 cases coming in on the Alton Road alone, and the prognostications are that they will go lower yet. By the middle of next month they are expected to be at least 10c less. There was only a moderate demand for poultry, but prices were steady, except that ducks were 2c lower. Cranberries were in limited inquiry, but only for choice dark fruit, and prices were very firm. Game was in moderate request, the only change in prices being that fresh mallard ducks were 25c higher. Hides were in good demand and met with a ready sale at former quotations. Wool was in fair request and a steady trade was done. The supply of Northwestern wools is only moderate, but Far Western stocks are plentiful.

The following were the receipts in this city of the articles named from Jan. 1 up to Saturday last: Flour, 751,274 brls; wheat, 3,025,862 bu; corn, 8,324,814 bu; oats, 4,113,610 bu; rye, 191,878 bu; barley, 1,845,860 bu; flaxseed, 4,983,926 lbs; cured meats, 80,885,796 lbs; lard, 9,614,346 lbs; cheese, 3,158,640 lbs; butter, 6,639,910 lbs; cattle, No., 258,139; hides, 9,559,791 lbs; wool, 2,024,664 lbs; coal, 412,856 tons; lumber, 17,019 m ft; shingles, 4,856 m; salt, 124,638 brls.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BUTTER—Was in slightly better request, and for fine goods the feeling was firmer, owing to the continued small receipts. Poor grades remained dull and heavy. We quote: Creamery, fancy, 32@33c; do, common to choice, 25@30c; dairy, choice to fancy, 23@28c; dairy, fair to good, 17@20c; common grades, 13@15c; packing stock, 8@9c; inferior, 6@7c.

CHEESE—In the cheese trade there was more doing than for some time previous, the milder weather making it possible to again fill orders. Prices were steady as follows: Young America, full cream, 12@12½c; full cream cheddar, 11@12c; full cream, flat, two in a box, 11@12c; choice skimmed, 4@5c; skimmed, fair to good, 2@3c; damaged and centrifugal, ½@1c.

CRANBERRIES—In quiet demand and firm at the following quotations: Bell and bugle, per brl, $14.00; bell and cherry, $12.50@13.50; Jersey, bu box, $4.25@4.50; Cape Cod, $14.00@16.00 per brl, inside for light and outside for dark; do, bu box, $5.50.

DRESSED HOGS—In moderate demand, with light offerings, choice lots ranging at $5.50@5.60.

EGGS—Were 2c lower, with fair receipts. Fruit-house stocks are nearly exhausted, and pickled are not wanted. Strictly fresh-laid sold at 27@28c; fruit-house at 24@25c; and pickled at 15@18c for choice.

GAME—Was in steady demand, with fresh mallard ducks 25c higher. Wild turkeys sold at 8c per lb, fresh mallard ducks at $3.00@3.25; small ducks at $1.50, and rabbits at 75c@$1.00 per doz, jack rabbits at 4c each, wild pigeons at 75c per doz, and venison saddles at 14c.

GREEN FRUITS—Were in good local demand, and express orders being filled quite rapidly. Prices were very firm, with choice varieties of eating apples at $3.25@3.75; cooking varieties at $2.00@2.50; common stock at $1.50@1.75. Malaga grapes, fresh receipts, $6.00 per 55 lbs net keg and $6.00 per 40 lbs net keg. Choice lemons at $2.50@3.00; poor to good at $2.00@2.50. Florida oranges, choice, at $3.5 @4.50; Messinas, $2.50@3.00; Valencias, $5.50@7.00 in cases; Tangerines, $6.00; Mandarines, $7.00 per box. Figs, 11@15c per lb, according to size.

GROCERIES—Sugars were strong at the advance established at the close of last week. Coffees, rice, teas, and other staple articles were steady. Trade showed some improvement, but was not active: Coffee—Java, 18@23c; Maracaibo, 13@15c; Mexican, fair to good, 11@12c; Rio, choice to fancy, 11¼@12¾c; Rio, common to good, 9@11c. Sugar—Patent cut loaf, 6¾c; standard granulated, 6¼c; standard A, 6¼c; extra C, 5¼@5⅞c; yellow, 4¾@5¼c. Rice—Carolina, 6¼@7c; Louisiana, 5¼@6¼c.

HIDES—Sales were brisk, with light receipts. Prices were unchanged. We quote: Light green salted, 8¼c; heavy cows, 7¾c; calf, 9@12 lbs, 12c; No. 2 do, 9c; calf, 12@15 lbs, 10c; deacons, 50c; bulls, 6½c; dry salted, 11c; No. 1 green salted, 6c; No. 1 dry flint, 14@15c; No. 2 dry flint, 10@12c. Branded and horn-hooked, 15 per cent off. Long-haired thin skins are classed as damaged hides.

OILS—There was continued quiet in the oil market, with a steady set of prices: Carbon, 110° test, snow white and water white, 10c; 150 test, prime white, 8½c; 175 test, headlight, 12½c; Wisconsin test, prime white, 8c; Wisconsin test, water white, 10c; Michigan test, prime white, 9c; Michigan test, water white, 12c; lard, extra, 56c; lard, No. 1, 51c; lard, No. 2, 45c; linseed raw, 51c; linseed, boiled, 53c; whale, winter, 72c; sperm, $1.30; miners', 45@50c; neatsfoot, 80c; turpentine, 33c.

POTATOES—Were 3c higher all round, with 5 car-loads in and more wanted to supply the local demand. Good to fancy Burbank, Beauty of Hebron, and early rose ranged at 53@55c, with 45@48c for good to choice peerless. Good to choice lots from store sold at 58@60c.

POULTRY—Was quiet. Geese were 2c lower and ducks continued scarce. We quote:

Turkeys, per lb	11	@12½
Chickens, per lb	11	@12
Roosters, per lb	13	@15
Ducks, per lb	13	@15
Geese, per lb	10	@11

TALLOW—Steady at 6@6½c for city, according to brand, 5¾@5¾c for No. 1 country, and 5¼@5⅜c for No. 2.

VEGETABLES—The market was booming by reason of the moderating weather. Car-loads of all kinds of stocks were being shipped to country points. Onions, cabbage, and turnips were very firm. We quote: Beets and carrots at $1.00 per brl; rutabaga and pur-top turnips and parsnips at 30@35c by car-lots and 40@45c from store; cabbage at $8@10c; lettuce, Chicago raised, at 65@70c; celery at 2.@30c per doz; sweet potatoes, Jerseys, at $4.75@5.00 per brl; do, Southern Illinois, at $2.50@3.50; greenhouse parsley, 50@60c per doz; leeks, 15@20c per doz; oyster plant, 40@50c per doz; onions, $3.50@3.75 per brl.

WHISKY—Was steady on the basis of $1.15 for distillers' finished goods.

WOOL—In fair request. Prices were unchanged, as follows:

Washed.		Unwashed.	
Fine	29@33c	Fine light	17@18c
Medium	29@33c	Fine heavy	16@17c
Quarter blood	24@29c	Medium	18@21c
Coarse	23@24c	Quarter blood	18@19c
Cotted and rough	19@20c	Coarse	15@17c
		Cotted and rough	12@13c

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

The total receipts and shipments for last week were as follows:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Cattle	31,323	14,768
Calves	231	
Hogs	69,878	28,411
Sheep	17,710	4,092

The *Drovers' Journal's* special cablegram from Liverpool quotes a slow but steady market for American cattle. Best grades quotable at about 13½c per lb dressed weight.

The receipts for Sunday and Monday were 7,000 cattle, 26,000 hogs, and 4,000 sheep, against 5,785 cattle, 16,050 hogs, and 2,830 sheep for the same time last week.

Packers, of whom eleven were buying, took 15,300 hogs. Shippers' purchases reached 8,000, and from 12,000 to 14,000 went over unsold or in scalpers' hands.

CATTLE—All grades of shipping cattle were in fairly active demand. Eastern advices held out encouragement, and the receipts fell below the number generally looked for, both of which circumstances had a tendency to stimulate the demand and impart a buoyant tone to the market. While there was no quotable advance in any class it was easy to effect sales at last week's prices, poor to good steers selling at $4.00@5.95. No strictly choice beeves were offered and the market for that sort was altogether nominal; most of the trading was at $4.50@5.50 for common to fair droves.

Butchers' stock of all descriptions was firm. Canners and butchers both bought in a generous way and the pens were soon cleared at $2.50@4.25 for inferior to good fat cows, at $3.25@4.00 for bulls, and at $4.00@4.75 for poor to fair fleshy little steers.

Stockers and feeders were quiet and steady with sales on a basis of $3.50@4.25 for the former and at $4.00@4.65 for the latter.

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
54	1,384	$5.95	27	1,081	$4.55
55	1,313	5.80	19	1,041	4.50
48	1,314	5.80	14	1,209	4.50
17	1,434	5.75	31	1,043	4.45
18	1,410	5.75	16	999	4.40
18	1,363	5.65	17	1,156	4.40
20	1,331	5.65	16	1,066	4.35
20	1,331	5.60	16	1,028	4.15
34	1,338	5.50	17	1,181	4.00
51	1,313	5.50	18	1,021	4.00
41	1,336	5.45	17 cows	966	4.10
17	1,240	5.40	13 cows	846	2.50
45	1,332	5.40	12 cows	900	3.00
20	1,167	5.30	26 cows	980	3.15
34	1,348	5.30	10 heifers	644	3.25
31	1,326	5.25	23 cows	944	3.45
17	1,228	5.20	12 cows	914	3.50
16	1,345	5.15	30 cows	1,001	3.60
20	1,178	5.10	19 cows	1,103	3.60
37	1,248	5.10	21 cows	1,015	3.65
20	1,198	5.05	25 cows	982	3.65
17	1,225	5.00	26 cows	924	3.70
86	1,221	5.00	21 cows	965	3.75
18	1,155	4.90	19 cows	1,182	3.80
20	1,190	4.80	13 feeders	923	4.25
18	1,111	4.80	18 feeders	995	4.30
17	1,078	4.75	10 feeders	1,016	4.30
32	1,200	4.75	22 feeders	1,036	4.35
20	1,115	4.70	13 feeders	1,024	4.50
19	1,204	4.65	14 stockers	644	3.40
19	1,180	4.65	20 stockers	774	3.70
19	1,127	4.60	42 stockers	867	4.00
25	1,048	4.60	11 stockers	830	4.05
38	1,015	4.55	22 stockers	883	4.10

HOGS—There was scarcely a perceptible change in prices. The receipts were in excess of the number looked for, but there was a good shipping demand and a fair inquiry from local packers, between whom the bulk of the hogs was picked up before noon at $4.40@4.80 for poor to choice light and at $4.40@5.15 for inferior mixed to choice heavy. The market closed steady at the above range.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
62	251	$5.00	50	204	$4.40	67	205	$4.60
55	200	5.00	83	223	4.45	69	208	4.62½
55	314	5.05	82	209	4.45	72	176	4.65
58	279	5.05	35	256	4.50	73	184	4.65
51	328	5.05	34	220	4.50	46	190	4.65
55	3 0	5.10	52	224	4.55	63	198	4.67½
52	257	5.10	48	237	4.55	62	2 1	4.70
53	208	5.10	50	218	4.60	82	189	4.70
60	331	5.12½	73	214	4.60	69	194	4.70
56	370	5.15	67	218	4.60	63	201	4.75
48	408	5.15	66	219	4.60	59	203	4.75
62	321	5.15	65	227	4.65	72	130	4.30
58	3 2	4.80	67	240	4.70	66	150	4.35
62	250	4.80	67	245	4.70	59	142	4.35
61	232	4.80	58	215	4.70	55	161	4.35
54	247	4.85	68	233	4.70	76	170	4.40
54	248	4.85	73	241	4.72½	65	159	4.40
62	282	4.85	68	268	4.75	48	162	4.40
63	303	4.85	68	253	4.75	75	165	4.45
63	242	4.87½	73	250	4.75	93	181	4.45
55	331	4.90	56	247	4.75	92	158	4.50
46	259	4.90	64	246	4.80	82	166	4.50
73	305	4.90	63	140	4.60	82	170	4.50
77	248	4.95	61	179	4.60	74	175	4.55
120	256	4.95	58	182	4.60	58	173	4.55
89	314	5.00						

SHEEP—Sold quite as well as at the close of last week. There was a good local and shipping demand and a good clearance was made at $2.00@4.25 for inferior to prime droves. A load of extra 147-lb sheep was taken at $5.00. Among the transactions were the following:

SHEEP SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
84	64	$2.50	72	80	$3.62½	97	117	$4.00
[illegible]	88	2.60	102	88	3.75	166	115	4.10
37	89	2.75	44	89	3.75	64	101	4.12½
154	80	2.75	29	93	3.75	194	104	4.15
124	83	3.00	60	104	3.75	75	120	4.25
90	94	3.25	28	111	3.87½	85	123	4.25
80	103	3.35	165	118	4.00	72	115	4.25
91	96	3.50	95	98	4.00	59	147	5.00

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 23.—CATTLE—Receipts today, 1,200 head; consigned through, 120 cars, of which 90 to New York; 40 cars to New York yesterday; good demand; prices a shade higher; attendance of buyers light. Extra steers, $6.00@6.35; good to choice steers, $5.65@5.90; fair to medium, $4.50@5.50; light butchers, $4.00@4.65; oxen, common to choice, $3.25@5.50; mixed butchers, $3.00@4.25; fat bulls, $3.50@4.75; no demand for stockers or feeders.

SHEEP—Receipts, 4,800 head; consigned through, 11 cars; quiet and steady; common to fair, $3.25@4.00; good to choice, $4.15@4.55; extra, $4.75; lambs, common to choice, $4.00@6.00.

HOGS—Receipts, 10,000 head; consigned through, 600 cars, of which 10 to New York; 26 cars to New York yesterday; dull, weak, and lower; no demand from New York buyers; Yorkers, light to choice, to outside buyers, $5.00@5.25; good mediums, $5.25@5.40; good heavy, $5.40@5.50; pigs, $4.75@4.85; 25 cars unsold.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—BEEVES—Receipts, 4,200 head, including 96 car-loads for exportation; receipts for the week, 10,780; demand strong at an advance of 20@25c per cwt live weight; market active and firm to finish; all sold; extremes, common to prime steers, $5.25@6.80 per cwt live weight; bulls, $3.70@4.75; shipments, 8 0 live cattle.

SHEEP—Receipts, 11,600 head, making 29,100 for the week; opened with a fair demand; trade dragged before the finish; closing prices nearly ¼c off opening rates; $4.00@6.25 per cwt; lambs, $4.75@7.00.

HOGS—Receipts, 31,200 head, making 36,150 for the week; none offered alive; dull; nominally quoted at $4.50@5.30 per cwt.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 23.—CATTLE—Receipts and shipments not stated; market quiet and unchanged; exports, $5.85@6.20; good to choice shipping, $5.25@5.75; common to medium, $4.50@5.00; butchers' steers, $4.25@4.75; stockers and feeders range $3.50@4.75; corn-fed Texans, $4.00@4.50.

HOGS—Receipts and shipments not reported; steady at $4.60@5.20.

SHEEP—Receipts and shipments not reported; quiet; common to medium, $2.50@3.25; good to choice, $3.50@4.25; extras, $4.50.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 23.—CATTLE—Receipts, 900 head; steady; export steers, $5.40@5.60; good to choice shipping, $5.00@5.30; common to medium, $4.50@4.90; cows, $2.75@3.50.

HOGS—Receipts, 4,600 head; steady; lots 204 to 232 lbs, $4.25@4.65, mainly at $4.40@4.60.

SHEEP—Receipts, 600 head; quiet and unchanged.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 23.—CATTLE—Market slow; prices ⅛@¼c higher; best beeves, 5¼@6 1-4c; first quality, 5⅛@5¼c; medium, 4@5¼c; ordinary, 3¼@4c; most sales were from 4½@5⅛c. Receipts, 1,690 head; sales, 673 head.

SWINE—Fair supply; fair to good demand. Receipts, 57,841 head. Quotations, 6¼@7¼c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, were 2,445 head. Quotations, sheep, 2¼@5¼c; lambs, 3¼@5⅜c.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 23.—Receipts of wheat for the last week at Atlantic ports, 29,300 qrs; Pacific ports, 34,000 qrs; other sources, 13,000 qrs. Receipts of corn, 55,100 qrs.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 23—3:30 p. m.—PROVISIONS—Pork—Demand fair; prime mess, Eastern, 63s and dull; prime mess, Western, 57s 6d. Shoulders, 27s and dull. Lard—Spot in poor demand at 38s 6d and dull; futures dull and no demand; February, 36s 6d; March and April, 37s.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat—Poor demand; new No. 2 winter, 7s and easy; new No. 2 spring, 6s 10d and dull. Flour—Poor demand and dull at 9s. Corn—Spot and futures in poor demand; new mixed Western, spot, dull at 4s 5½d; February, 4s 6d and easy; March and April dull at 4s 5d.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 23.—COTTON—Good business; uplands, 6 1-16d; New Orleans, 6¼d; sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,500; American, 7,400.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat dull. Corn dull.

PROVISIONS—Bacon—Long clear, 33s; short clear, 34s. Lard, 38s 6d.

LONDON, Feb. 23—5 p. m.—PETROLEUM—Refined, 7¼d.

LINSEED OIL—£21@£21 12s 6d.

ANTWERP, Feb. 23.—PETROLEUM—18@18¼f.

OTHER MARKETS.

Elgin, Ill., Feb. 23.—[Special.]—Butter—In more demand at 33c. There was one sale of cheese, the first in several weeks, at 4c. Total sales, $44,851.

Peoria, Ill., Feb. 23.—Whisky—Firm; basis for finished goods, $1.14.

Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 23.—Turpentine—Firm at 29¼c.

THE COURTS.

The Bucket-Shop Cases.

A lengthy supplemental bill was filed yesterday in the case of the Public Grain & Stock Exchange against the Board of Trade and others, which sets out the new arrangement the Board of Trade devised with the telegraph companies to cut out the bucket-shops. The complainants charge this was gotten up in violation of the spirit of the injunction and with the direct intention of evading its provisions. The supplemental bill is filed in accordance with the suggestions of Judge Moran made two weeks ago, when he decided the contempt proceedings against the board and its officers.

The defendants objected to the filing, but the Judge said he did not care to hear any arguments, but would allow it to be filed and give the Baltimore & Ohio Telegraph Company ten days to answer. As Judge Tuley had a similar case before him, he would consult with the latter and have the case heard with him about the middle of next month.

Items.

Judge Gresham's list of contested motions for today comprises the following cases: Bankers' & Merchants' Telegraph Company vs. Chicago Carpet Company; Day vs. Town of Sheldon; Fairbanks vs. Town of Martenton; Same vs. Town of Sheldon; Kerr vs. South Park Commissioners; Fosdick vs. Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad Company; McDowell vs. Chicago Steel Works; Short vs. New York, New England & Western Investment Company.

Judge Tuley yesterday heard the divorce case of Mary P. Gumpert against Louis P. Gumpert which had some rather unusual features. She met him about two years ago when she was a school-girl in Brooklyn, and he became infatuated with her. She claims he coaxed her to go out with him, and that finally one evening induced her to take a drink, and then locked her in a room, sent for a minister, and compelled her to marry him. She escaped soon after before the marriage was consummated, and now wants a decree on the ground that the marriage was against her will. A decree was granted.

In the Storey case yesterday, before Judge Tuley, the receiver, Mr. H. A. Hurlbut brought up his application again for a rule on C. W. Rigdon and H. C. Van Schaack to show cause why they should not pay him $14,100 due on a piece of real estate on the boulevard from Lincoln Park to Humboldt Park, which Storey had sold to Rigdon and Van Schaack last year for $28,000. The defendants contended that the terms of the will were so narrow that the receiver would have no power to receive the money.

The Judge said he would not hear the matter if there was any contest over the jurisdiction, and continued it until next Monday.

In the replevin case of Chickering Bros. against Pelton, Pomeroy & Cross and others to recover possession of seventeen pianos alleged to have been sent to the above defendants on consignment, the jury yesterday found a verdict in favor of the plaintiffs for the return of the property. After receiving the pianos Pelton, Pomeroy & Cross changed their account with the Chickerings from an account current to a consignment account, and gave notes for the value of the property. They shortly after failed, and Bastress levied on their property, including the pianos in question, under a judgment. The Chickerings claimed they got possession of the pianos an hour before the execution was levied.

In the divorce case of Genevieve A. Wheeler against A. W. Wheeler, Judge Shepard yesterday granted Mrs. Wheeler $200 a month alimony and $200 solicitor's fees.

Judge Tuley yesterday granted a temporary injunction in the case of the Chicago Hansom Cab Company against David Kerr to prevent him from imitating complainant's trade-mark by using on his cabs a device similar to that of complainants.

The North Chicago Rolling-Mill Company of South Chicago is defendant in an action for $5,000 damages now on trial before Judge Anthony, in which Charles Benson sues as administrator of John A. Benson, a former employé of the defendant corporation, who was killed Aug. 29, 1883, while attempting to couple two freight-cars. The defense is contributory negligence.

The case of Horace H. Stoddard against James E. Taylor was given to Judge Williamson's jury last night with instructions to seal their verdict. Taylor sold Stoddard 1,124 shares of capital stock of the Defiance Gold-Mining Company for $250, and, it is claimed, promising him to take it back and refund the money if Stoddard offered it to him before Jan. 1, 1881. Stoddard neglected to avail himself of his option till a few days after Jan. 1, and Taylor then naturally refused to repurchase the stock. Stoddard thereupon sued him for $250.

A suit for $25,000 damages against the city is on trial before Judge Smith. The plaintiff is Nathan Mears, who owns the property on the south side of West Polk street, west of and bordering upon the river. He claims that the construction of the Polk street viaduct, raising the grade of the street fourteen feet above the level of his lots, cut off all convenient access to the premises and diminished their value by the amount demanded in the declaration.

THE RECORD.

Superior Court—New Suits.

96,091—Emma Struebing vs. Max Struebing and William Wueunenberg. Confession of judgment, $2,351. August Marx, atty.

96,092—Louis Weber et al. vs. Seth F. Hanchett. Case, $500. Philip Stein, atty.

96,093—Abraham Frank vs. Abraham Van Praag and Solomon Van Praag. Confession of judgment, $715. Hofheimer & Rosenberg, attys.

96,094—Della Spencer vs. Howard B. Jackson. Asst., $1,196. Daniel Lawrance and F. A. Mitchell, attys.

96,095—Thomas R. Lyon et al. vs. John B. Olson. Asst., $1,050. R. H. White, atty.

96,096—L. Gundlack et al. vs. Max Struching and William Waennenberg. Confession of judgment, $625. August Marx, atty.

ORDERS.

JUDGE ANTHONY—Law orders—13,425, Ripley vs. Monaghan; lv. to People's Sav. Bank of Detroit to file interpleader.—13,061, Iron Mtn. Co. vs. St. L. Ore & Steel Co.; lv. to N. Chi. Rlg. Mill Co. to file amd. and sup. ans.; ex. by pltf.—11,565, Pausinsky vs. Forbes; by agt. all dfts. to come in under plea genl. issue.—14,225, C., St. L & P. Ry. vs. Belt Line Ry. Co.; by stip. lv. to amend dec.

Judgments and verdicts—8,975, Chickering vs. Pelton; issue found for pltf., damages 1 cent and propty.; mo. dft. n. t.—1,667, Thaylor vs. Moore; verdict for pltf., damages 1 cent; mo. n. t. deft.

JUDGE SMITH—Law orders—14,624, Lee vs. Chisholm; mo. dft. rule on pltf. to file itemized bill of particulars within 15 days.—14,884, Citizens' Bank vs. Lyon; by stip. dis. n. c.—10,903, Allis vs. Chisholm; mo. dft. leave to file deed of composition.—14,976, Nelson vs. Hennessy; mo. pltf. dis. n. c.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—Law orders—11,690, Greenhulge vs. Bk. Co.; ord. dis. n. c., w. p.—11,714, Mullin vs. Dexter; mo. deft. suit dis. n. c.—11,724, Singer & Talcott Stone Co. vs. Rice; ord. dis. n. c.—11,728, Olson vs. Schnest; dis. pltf.'s c. and judgt. w. p.—11,735, Ruh vs. McCarthy; ord. dis. n. c.—11,748, Edson vs. Seeberger; ord. dis. p. c. and judgt. w. p.—11,764, Rahn vs. Strum; mo. dft. dis. n. c.—14,068, Cross vs. O'Brien; dflt.—11,526, Stoddard vs. Taylor; jury to seal and rep.

Judgments and verdicts—11,560, Woolen Mfg. Co. vs. Julius M. Stein; ver. pltf. and jgt. $715.

JUDGE GARDNER—Chancery orders—80,702, Mandate Appl. Ct. filed; ord. cause redocketed and placed on cal.—325, Anderson vs. King; ex. to master's rep. refd. to Denison.—2,635, Holderson vs. Deck et al.; mo. complt. lv. to file amd. bill.

Divorce—2,190, Louis Pelletier vs. Leone Pelletier.

JUDGE SHEPARD—Chancery orders—2,682, Daniels vs. Minor et al.; leave to amend by making Gorham B. Goodwell party dft. and ord. sums. ruled dfts. ans. amended bill in 15 days.—2,162, Mears et al. vs. W. B. & T. Mfg. Co.; ref. Avery proof and rep.—2,184, Thompson vs. Thompson; 20 days ans.—2,775, Gates vs. Gates; pl. on cal.—2,446, Paul vs. Paul; rule on dft. to show cause by 27th why attcht. should not issue.—2,666, Reynolds vs. Reynolds; dis. n. c. mo. complt.—1,770, Whipple vs. Rogers; rule on Hogan contd.—2,201, Janssen vs. Janssen; mo. n. t. complt. overruled, appeal dis. c. c., bond $200 and cert. in 60 days.—1,648, dem. sust. Gates and Tricknor, and leave to amend bill; dem. Horton sustd.—2,647, White vs. Mackin; dem. overld. and 10 days ans.—2,600, Sattley vs. Bailey; lv. withd ex. ansr. Mary A. Bailey and to file reply.—2,601, Same vs. Same; same ord.—2,600, Same vs. Same; ex. dft. S. S. Bailey 10 days.—2,601, Same vs. Same; rule on dft. S. S. Bailey 10 days.—2,217, Cruver vs. Hughes; order as prepd.—2,651, Lauman vs. Senechal; mast. rep. sale and disn. filed and confd.

Decrees—2,741, Backafen vs. Bouse et al.; decree confg. master's rep. and decree of sale.—92,503, decree confg. Commr's. rep. and sale.—1,518, Horan vs. Tahaney; decree apptg. Comrs.

Circuit Court—New Suits.

51,736—Rudolph Seifert vs. W. W. Hicks. Appeal.

51,737—*Inter-Ocean* Pub. Co. vs. Edgar Holmes. Appeal.

51,738—Nannie McBride vs. George A. Wemple. Appeal.

51,739—Andrew Lehn vs. Sigmond A. Heller. Appeal.

51,740—Rud A. Andree vs. Peter A. Hurter. Appeal.

51,741—C. W. Pennell vs. P. R. Gibbs. Appeal.

51,742—Frederick Zapel vs. Charles Hagenow and Charles Hagenow Jr. Assumpsit, $400. Hofheimer & Rosenberg, attys.

51,743—Caroline E. Matley vs. Joseph Matley. Bill for divorce for adultery. Burke & Hollett, solrs.

51,744—John H. Garling vs. Mary Garling, Hattie Garling, and Mary Garling, admrx. of est. of Chas. H. Garling. Bill to foreclose. C. E. Crafts, solr.

51,745—Suppressed.

ORDERS.

JUDGE HAWES—Law orders—3,469, Toner vs. Claxton Pub. Co.; rule on deft. to file. trans. and aff. of merits in 10 d.—50,918, Allison vs. Gindell; same order.—585, Medbury vs. C. D. & V. R. Co.; mo. to quash Sheriff's second ret. ovid. and ex. lv. to pltf to amend first ret.; E. Walker ent. sp. app. for deft.

JUDGE TULEY—Chancery orders—746, Johnson vs. Clause; mo. c. s. mo. for rule to close proof, contd. to Wed.—1,776, Nolan vs. Nolan; rule on deft. to pay $25 solrs. fees in thirty d. and $7 per wk. alimony.—1,819, Chicago Hansom Cab Co. vs. Kerr; order for temporary injunction.—1,341, Barrett vs. Saxe; dem. overruled and 10-d. ans.—1,290, Mullins vs. Reynolds; time to file bond extd. fifteen days.—591, Lawson vs. Lawson; stip. time for complt. to file ctf. of ev. extd. five days from date.—1,951, Reville vs. Perkins; lv. to file amd. bill by striking out pp. 9, 10, 11, and 12, and inserting the amdt. this day filed.—1,855, Stewart vs. Samuels; deft. offers to take $10 with int. in full payt. of mtg.; ordered to pay said sum in ten days.—347, Keating vs. Hardy; lv. to amd. bill.

JUDGE MORAN—Chancery orders—43,218, Deetering vs. Deetering; mo. c. s. and aff. filed; ex. agst. deft. for $25 ord.—1,763, Lembeck vs. Lembeck; ser. by pub. and dflt.—1,742, Adams vs. Stephenson; deflt. J. L. Hodges want of ans.; per. serv. and deflt. of all other defts. exc. S. and L. Stephenson, minors; B. M. Sanders apptd. gdn. ad lit.—1,839, Griffin vs. Griffin; per. serv. and deflt.—Aurora Watch Co. vs. Wendell; rule on defts. in cross-bill of B. Wendell to ans. in thirty d.—383, Public Grain & Stock Ex. vs. B. & O. Tel. Co.; lv. to fil supp. bill instanter, and rule on defts. to ans. supp. bill in fifteen days.—1,482, Rosengarten vs. McCollom, demur. of Eliz. McC. to orig. bill sustd., and ten days to ans.

County Court.

ORDERS.

JUDGE PRENDERGAST—Law orders—5,516, In re Michael Hopkins, insolvent; hg. adjd. to 10 a. m. today.—5,515, In re Isaac Hymes, insolvent; hg. adjd. by agt. to Feb. 27 at 1 p. m.—5,328, In re Gustav Eberlein, insolv.; mo. n. t. ovrld., debtor dischgd., appl. alld. in filing bond 10 d.—4,821, Abraham Robinofsky vs. William Herstein; suit dischgd. by stip, n. c.—4,829, Henry Esdor vs. — Bodman; by agt. set for Feb. 28 at 10 a. m.—5,352, In re vol. asst. Ferris & Avery; es. closed on petn. agst. First Nat. Bank and Merriam & Morgan Paraffine Co.

Criminal Court.

JUDGE ROGERS—926, William Marshall, burg.; pl. of glty. entd. (Charge of stealing three cows from Paul Hassett's barn, No. 540 West Ohio street, Jan. 18, 1885.)—14, William Hennersheets, lar. and embez.; jury trial, further evid. and part of argts. hd.

JUDGE GARY—868, Dominick Sartello, murder; jury trial, part of evid. hd.

The Call.

JUDGE GRESHAM—Contested motions.
JUDGE BLODGETT—No announcement.
JUDGE ANTHONY—Nos. 10,831, 10,961, 11,105, 11,107, 11,117, 11,277, 997, 11,387. No. 10,673, Benson vs. N. C. R. M. Co., on trial.
JUDGE SMITH—Nos. 12,444, 12,688, 12,696. No. 12,284, Mears vs. City, on trial.
JUDGE WILLIAMSON—Nos. 11,596, 11,598, 11,608, 11,616, 11,622, 11,628, 11,662, 11,664, 11,676, 11,682, 11,718, 11,726, 11,730, 12,732, 11,712. No case on trial.
JUDGE GARDNER—General business. No. 2,795, Butler P. Co. vs. Ottaway P. Co., on trial.
JUDGE SHEPARD—Contested motions.
JUDGE HAWES—Nos. 635, 633, 673, 6, 70, 171. No. 604, Dodge vs. Brown, on trial.
JUDGE COLLINS—Nos. 4,316, 1,934, 3,233, 1,111, and 4,411. No. 144, Schmidt vs. Chicago City Rwy. Co., on trial.
JUDGE TULEY—Nos. 31, 50, 51, and 52. No. 48, White vs. Cartan, et al., and No. 9, O'Shaughnessy vs. Baird et al., on trial.
JUDGE MORAN—No call till further notice.
JUDGE PRENDERGAST—10 a. m., No. 5,516, and in re Ward. 1 p. m., Nos. 4,389, 4,760, 4,784, 4,798, 4,819, 4,825, 4,830.
JUDGE KNICKERBOCKER—Accounts.
JUDGE ROGERS—Nos. 915, 932, and 936.
JUDGE GARY—Nos. 876, 882, 883, and 884.

It is more economical to buy DURKEE'S SALAD DRESSING than it is to make a dressing; besides this, it is made of better materials than you can buy at the stores. Everybody likes it. Try it.

ADMISSION TO HARVARD.

Another Blow at the Greek Incubus—Greek to Be on a Par with Hebrew.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Feb. 17.—[From an Occasional Correspondent of the New York *Tribune*.]—A week ago today there was presented to the faculty of Harvard College a report which radically changes the system of examinations for admission. It was the outcome of the fight that had been raging in the faculty for many months, and it was virtually a triumph for President Eliot and those of his subordinates who believe more or less in the doctrine of Charles Francis Adams Jr., Prof. Youmans of New York, and the other enemies of the dead languages. The first practical result of the agitation of this ancient and time-honored question was the extension of the elective system so that after a boy got into Harvard he did not have to study Latin and *Greek* unless he chose. Now he can get in without studying *more than one of them*. The Liberals of the faculty wanted the entrance examination in the classics *made wholly optional*. The conservatives resisted strenuously. The consequence was that half-way views were *adopted*. The compromise will be only a temporary one, and before many years the triumph of the radicals will be complete. The committee presenting this report comprised President Eliot and Profs. Smith, Cooke, Dunbar, Goodwin, Bocher, Gurney, Pierce, and MacVane. Today the faculty adopted the report by a vote of 30 to 2.

To understand thoroughly the new system continual reference will be necessary to the following classification of the studies embraced in the examinations for admission:

Elementary—1. English; 2. Greek—the translation at sight of simple Attic prose; 3. Latin—the translation at sight of simple prose; 4. German—the translation at sight of simple prose; 5. French—the translation at sight of ordinary prose; 6. History—ancient history and geography (as at present), or history of England and the United States; 7. Mathematics, through quadratic equations, plane geometry; 8. Physical science—either (a) elementary astronomy and physics or (b) a course of experiments in the subjects of mechanics, sound, light, heat, and electricity, not less than forty in number, actually performed at school by the pupil.

Advanced studies—1. Greek—the translation at sight of average passages from Homer, or the translation at sight of less difficult passages from both Homer and Herodotus; 2. Latin—the translation at sight of average passages from Cicero and Virgil; 3. Greek and Latin composition—to be based upon prescribed passages of Greek and Latin authors; 4. German—Lessing, Schiller, etc., translation at sight of modern German prose, grammar, and composition; 5. French—George Sand, Molière, etc., translation at sight of modern French prose, grammar, and composition; 6. Mathematics—logarithms, plane trigonometry, and either solid geometry or the elements of analytic geometry; 7. Mathematics—either the elements of analytic geometry or solid geometry, elementary mechanics; 8. Physical Science—in physics a course of at least sixty experiments in addition to those of the elementary physics; 9. Physical Science—in chemistry a course of at least sixty experiments in "general chemistry," actually performed at school by the pupil.

From these two classes the candidate for admission is to select subjects for examination. He can satisfy the requirements and be admitted by passing (a) on all the elementary studies and on at least two of the advanced studies; (b) on all the elementary studies except either German or French, and on at least three of the advanced studies; (c) on all the elementary studies with the *exception of either Greek or Latin*, and at least four advanced studies, including No. 6 and one of the three numbered 7, 8, and 9; or (d) on all the elementary studies with the exception of either Greek or Latin, and of either German or French, and on at least five advanced studies, including No. 6, and one of the three numbered 7, 8, and 9.

Of course the most radical change made is the possibility given of entering college *without having studied Greek*. This is given under combinations (c) and (d) which differ widely from the common mode of entering college. It will be seen that a great number of combinations can be made, and that practically all restraint on the adapting of pre-college studies to natural tastes or circumstances of birth and training are removed as far as is possible under any system of competitive examinations. If a boy so chooses he can still enter on the old and well-beaten road. His combination will be (b) taking all the elementary studies except Nos. 4 or 5, and advanced studies 1, 2, and 3. The youth with mathematical, scientific, or linguistic tendencies can follow his bent and no longer be handicapped in the race with his brother of a classical turn of mind. In fact the doctrine of free will has conquered the theory of preordination.

Not alone in size has the examination system been changed. In quality as well as quantity radical steps are to be noted. There is a distinct reduction of the present prescribed Latin; elementary study No. 5 is intended to be a moderate increase of the present prescribed French; and the present requirement in physics is distinctly increased by elementary study 8 (a). Furthermore the amount of reading in English is to be somewhat increased, and the subject is put at the head of the list, outranking the venerable dead languages. However, Greek, Latin, and mathematics will continue to have, as they now have, much greater weight with the examiners than any of the rest, so far as the elementary studies are concerned. The advanced studies are supposed to be equivalent in regard to the time spent upon them at school and will have the same weight in the examinations.

Another important and novel change to be noticed is the introduction of English and American history—another blow at dead-language classic learning. Then the introduction of laboratory work into physics and chemistry requirements is interesting. There are to be laboratory examinations where previous laboratory work is required. Then also at the hour of the written examination the candidate will be required to hand in the original notebook in which he recorded the steps and results of the experiments which he performed at school; and this notebook must bear the indorsement of his teacher, certifying to the fact that the notes are a true record of the pupil's work. Note also the excision of Latin and Greek composition from the elementary classics; in fact, it can be easily avoided altogether, as it enters into only one of the advanced studies.

The system outlined above is in the direct line of advance pursued by President Eliot ever since he gave such a wide scope to the elective system. It was shortly after that time, over a dozen years ago, that he succeeded in inducing the faculty to try an option in the admission examinations. Then he introduced English as a requisit, following it up with physics and chemistry. In 1878 the first blow was struck at the old classical system by the adoption of a new "method" or set of examinations, the chief characteristic of which was the reading of Greek and Latin at sight. The "sight" method proved very popular, and the old plan only survived the innovation two or three years. It has been President Eliot's constant desire to give natural science and the study of English a more prominent place in the course of study necessary to secure the degree of Bachelor of Arts. The introduction of physics into the list of requisits for admission in 1876 did not, as he himself has confessed, prove wholly satisfactory in its results. In fact, the required work was altogether too easy. The new regulations make it hard enough for anybody, however, and probably the preparatory schools will take a more active interest in scientific teaching hereafter.

The ultimate result of this radical step on the part of Harvard may be that the greater part of the preparatory schools *will stop teaching Greek*. Indeed, Greek may soon be on a par with Hebrew, so far as the schools are concerned. All the preparatory schools will have to revise their courses of study at once, unless, indeed, the parents and the sons prefer the old system and other colleges.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 23.—[Special.]—The annual joint banquet of the Old Settlers' Club and the Pioneer Association was held this afternoon at the Plankinton House. The formal sentiments of the day were: "The Memory of Washington," drank in silence; "The Day We Celebrate," response by Marshal Buck; "The German Pioneers," response by Gen. F. C. Winkler; "The Scotch Pioneers," response by the Hon. John Johnston; "The Irish Pioneers," response by the Hon. Jeremiah Quinn; "The Press," response by Maj. M. A. Aldrich; "The Pioneer Spirit," response by the Rev. Dr. Keene. Speeches were also made by ex-Mayor Prentiss, ex-Senator Chase, Capt. John Trumbull, ex-Sheriff Van Vechten, John A. Dutcher, and many others.

A party of boys started to skate on the lake from Oak Creek to Racine yesterday, but when only a part of the distance was covered the ice parted and a number of the boys drifted out into the lake. A change in the wind finally brought them back, but one boy was so exhausted that he had to be hauled ashore on a handsled. They all had a narrow escape from death.

The Finance Committee for the National Sängerfest, to take place in this city in 1866, is preparing to circulate subscription papers to raise a fund of $50,000.

RAILROAD DISASTERS.

Six Persons Hurt on the Indianola & Chariton Branch of the Burlington Road.

DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 23.—[Special.]—A serious accident occurred on the Indianola & Chariton Branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Saturday evening at 6 o'clock. The north-bound train when about five miles out of Chariton jumped the track, and a passenger-coach rolled down an embankment, landing bottom up. The only persons outside of the smashed coach were the engineer, fireman, clerk, and express-messenger. The latter ran back to Indianola Junction, two miles, and telegraphed to Chariton for help. A relief and wrecking train started in a few minutes. Meantime the wounded were taken from the wreck and placed in the baggage-car, where they were cared for by the train-men and passengers who escaped uninjured. On the arrival of the relief-train the injured were placed in a coach and taken to Chariton. The names of the injured are as follows:

Dr. Todd of Chariton, hurt in the side.

Mr. Vogel of Keokuk, badly bruised.

C. E. McDaniel of Ottumwa, bad scalp wound.

Joseph Scesford, conductor on the Western Division of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, residing at Villisca, severe cut on the head.

Conductor Avery of the wrecked train, back injured.

Mrs. Van Winkle of Oakley, cut over the eye.

Dr. Todd and Conductor Avery were taken to their homes in Chariton and Messrs. Vogel, McDonald, and Scesford were taken to the Depot Hotel at Chariton. The wrecking train had the track clear at 11:30 p. m. and the extra brought the passengers who escaped unhurt into Indianola at 1:30 yesterday morning.

The Virginia Midland.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 23.—John T. Francy, the colored postal-clerk injured in the collision at Four-Mile Run, near Alexandria, Va., Thursday night, is dead, making the seventh death by the accident. It is stated that the express company loses $85,000, burned in their car. Conductor Auger, one of the victims of the disaster, was a nephew of Gen. Auger, commanding the Department of the Missouri.

SELF-SLAUGHTER.

SANDWICH, Ill., Feb. 23.—[Special.]—Henry Dienst, a farmer living about eight miles northwest of here, shot himself dead Sunday afternoon. He was about 28 years old, and leaves a wife and two children.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., Feb. 23.—[Special.]—Mrs. Sarah Koons, wife of George P. Koons, hanged herself Saturday evening to a beam in the smoke house. She is believed to have been crazed by the loss of a young daughter.

You can cure a sore throat with the help of Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, a good remedy for coughs and all throat and lung diseases.

TRADE S.S.S. MARK

From experience I think Swift's Specific is a very valuable remedy for cutaneous diseases, and at the same time an invigorating tonic.
JAMES JACKSON, Chief Justice of Ga.
Atlanta, Sept., 1884.

INOCULATED POISON.—After trying all the other remedies, Swift's Specific has cured me sound and well of a terrible blood poison contracted from a nurse. MRS. T. W. LEE, Greenville, Ala.

POISON OAK.—A lady here has been entirely cured of poison oak poison by the use of two bottles of S. S. S. R. S. BRADFORD, Tiptonville, Tenn.

ULCERS 25 YEARS.—A member of my church has been cured of an ulcerated leg of 25 years standing with two bottles of Swift's Specific.
P. H. CRUMPLER, Pastor Meth. Ch., Macon, Ga.

Swift's Specific is entirely vegetable. Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.
THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga., or 159 W. 23d St., N. Y.

NOTICE.

State of Illinois, County of Cook, } ss.
In the Superior Court of Cook County. In Chancery.
Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Company vs. E. T. Barnum Wire & Iron Works, et al. Gen. No. 93,076.
The creditors resident in the State of Illinois of the E. T. Barnum Wire & Iron Works, which also did business in the City of Chicago under the name of the Chicago Wire & Iron Works, are hereby notified to present, verified under oath, to the undersigned at his office, No. 110 Lake street, Chicago, Illinois, their claims against the said E. T. Barnum Wire & Iron Works or the Chicago Wire & Iron Works within thirty (30) days from the date of this notice, said date being also the date of the first publication thereof; and are hereby further notified that on the twentieth (20th) day of February, A. D., 1885, an order was entered in the above cause among other things fixing a time within which exceptions or objections may be filed to any claims so presented, and to which order for a more extended statement of the terms thereof reference is hereby made.
EBEN B. SMITH,
Receiver E. T. Barnum Wire & Iron Works.
Chicago, Feb. 23d, 1885.

Bar Harbor, Mt. Desert.
TO LET—For one or more seasons, the very desirable estate of Gardiner Sherman, Esq., situated directly on the water; house has all modern conveniences, is fully furnished, and there is a good stable. Apply to J. M. MEREDITH, 4 Exchange place, Boston.

RUPTURE.
Paddy Ryan's success in his late contest with John L. Sullivan proved his good common sense in telegraphing Dr. A. H. Parker to come to New York and adjust a Parker Retentive Double Truss for the occasion. With such a perfect-fitting Truss Ryan is as sound and active as he ever was. In the last 25 years Dr. Parker's customers include all classes—Emperors and others in Europe, Senators, officers, champion ball-players, and pugilists. Soldiers and pensioners are furnished Dr. Parker's Common-Sense Truss free by the U. S. Government.
Office and Factory 58 State-st., Chicago.

SOUTHERN WINTER RESORTS.
The now far-famed BERMUDAS, with an equable winter temperature of seventy degrees, beautiful scenery, and 100 miles of good roads, is unrivaled in its attractiveness, and is reached by the magnificent iron steamers ORINOCO or TRINIDAD, in sixty hours from New York. The tropical islands known as the West Indies, including ST. KITTS, ANTIGUA, DOMINICA, MARTINIQUE, ST. LUCIA, BARBADOS, and TRINIDAD, also afford an extended, beautiful, and interesting tour, all reached by steamships of the Quebec Steamship Co., from New York.
For descriptive pamphlets, dates of sailing and passage, apply to
A. EMILIUS OUTERBRIDGE & CO., Agents, 51 Broadway, New York.
ARTHUR AHERN, Sec'y., Quebec, Canada.
The Bermuda Hotel Company, Limited, has just completed a fine hotel, containing 70 bed-rooms, with first-class fittings in every department, and situated on a beautiful bay adjoining Hamilton Harbor.

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Cook's Excursion Parties sail from New York in April, May, June, and July by first-class steamships.
Special Tourist Tickets for Individual Travelers at reduced rates, by the best routes for pleasure travel.
Cook's Excursionist, with maps, contains full particulars; by mail for ten cents.
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BY THE OLD RELIABLE
CUNARD LINE!
ESTABLISHED 1840.
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This line has never lost a passenger, and is the oldest in existence. Rates as low as by any first-class line.
F. G. WHITING, Manager Western Department,
Corner Clark and Randolph-sts. (under Sherman House).

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U. S. Mail Steamships Sail from New York every Saturday for GLASGOW VIA LONDONDERRY.
Alsatia, Feb. 28, 3 p m | Anchoria, March 14, 3 p m
Devonia, March 7, 11 a m | Circassia, March 21, 9 a m
Cabin passage, $60 to $80. Second class, $35.
Steerage passage, to or from Glasgow, Liverpool, Belfast, or Londonderry, $15.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 45 South Clark-st.

STATE LINE
To Glasgow, Liverpool, Dublin, Belfast, and Londonderry from New York every Thursday. First Cabin, $50 to $65, according to accommodation. Second, $35. Steerage to and from Europe at lowest rates.
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COLUMBIA THEATRE.
Under the Management of J. M. HILL.
ENGAGEMENT OF
THE DAMROSCH
GERMAN OPERA CO.
From the Metropolitan Opera House, New York.
THIS TUESDAY, FEB. 24, Meyerbeer's
DER PROPHET.
Wednesday, Feb. 25, Halevy's
LA JUIVE.
Thursday, Feb. 26, Rossini's
WILLIAM TELL.
Friday, Feb. 27, Auber's
MASANIELLO.
Saturday Matinee, repetition of
TANNHAUSER.
Saturday Night, Feb. 28, Beethoven's
FIDELIO.
Monday, March 2, Wagner's LOHENGRIN.
Director of the Opera and Conductor of Music,
MR. WALTER DAMROSCH.
Orchestra of the New York Symphony Society.
Parquette, Parquette Circle, and Balcony (reserved), $3; Balcony, rear 5 rows (reserved), $2.50; Gallery (reserved), $1.50; General Admission, $1.50; Admission to Gallery, $1.00. Seats may be secured for any performance of the season at the Box-Office of the Theatre.
Due publication will be made of the Repertory for the second week.

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL.
The next entertainment of the
STAR LECTURE COURSE
Will be given TOMORROW Evening, Feb. 25, by
H. H. Ragan,
Who will deliver his superbly illustrated lecture on SCOTLAND. Tickets bought for the benefit of the South Side Home will be good for the Ragan Lecture, and exchangeable at the box-office for reserved seats.
Reserved seats 50c, 75c, and $1; for sale at the Box-Office.
MRS. GEO. B. CARPENTER .... Proprietor
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LE GRAND RINK.
Corner North Clark and Elm-sts.
Fancy Dress Carnival!
Feb. 25th and 26th.
Several hundred elegantly costumed ladies and gentlemen will skate under brilliant electric and colored calcium lights. The Roller Rifle Co. and some of Chicago's best Bicycle Clubs will give exhibition drills, making altogether a scene of beauty and splendor. Dominoes will not be worn. Hand's Orchestra.
Admission, 50c. Reserved seats, 25c extra.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
J. A. HAMLIN .... Lessee and Manager
Farewell, OLD SPORT. Good-Bye, TRAMPS. | A RAG BABY | Farewell, VENUS. Good-Bye, LUCRETIA.
THEY'RE GOING TO LEAVE US SOON.
ENJOY YOUR LAST SHOUTS THIS WEEK!
NEXT SUNDAY FINISHES THEM.
LAST "RAG BABY" MATINEES WED. AND SAT.
NEXT WEEK—COMMENCING MONDAY, RHEA in "AN AMERICAN COUNTESS."

COLUMBIA THEATRE.
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Choice seats for any performance at GERALD PIERCE & CO.'S .... 122 Dearborn-st. (Telephone 1548.)

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IMMENSE SUCCESS!
Every Evening and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees.
MAUBURY & OVERTON'S GRAND CO. IN
THE WAGES OF SIN.
Marie Prescott, C. C. Maubury, and G. Overton in the Cast.
Sunday, March 1, Maubury & Overton will present for the first time in this country, "Woman Against Woman," a powerful domestic drama, by the Author of "The Wages of Sin."

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FOURTH WEEK.
Every Evening, Wednesday and Saturday Matinees, the Peerless Musical Ballet Spectacle,
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BELLA FROM THE BOSTON THEATRE, The Supreme Favorite, BELLA
THE SUPERB BALLET CORPS.
Great Musical and Dramatic Cast.
Special Performance Sunday, March 1.

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State-st., near Harrison.
A Good Reserved Seat for 25c. Nightly. Matinees Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, and Sunday, at 2.
Hallen & Hart's First Prize Ideals.
The Biggest Hit of the Season. Thursday Matinee—Benefit of Lester and Allen.
March 2, CASTLE'S CELEBRITIES.

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Halsted-st., near Madison—West Side.
IMMENSE SUCCESS! CROWDED HOUSES!
JOHN A. STEVENS in "PASSION'S SLAVE."
NEXT WEEK—Farewell engagement, Madison Square Co. in "Hazel Kirke."

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Clark-st., opposite Sherman House.
Monday, Feb. 23, one week, the Latest New York and Boston Success,
A Cold Day When We Get Left.
By the Popular Comedians, Frank M. Mills, Frank Girard, and Charles Burke, together with a Superb Company. Popular Prices. Matinees Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday.

KOHL & MIDDLETON'S
Popular Dime Museum Palaces.
Double Bills for Week Commencing Feb. 23.
SOUTH SIDE MUSEUM, Clark, near Madison-st. The 12 star Human Curio Co. Don Ferreyra, the Man-Flute. Chang's Company of Talented Artists. | WEST SIDE MUSEUM, Madison, near Halsted-st. The Living Skull. The Todas Natives. Afghan Warriors. P. T. Barnum's Congress Company.

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Every evening during the week, Saturday and Sunday Matinees, Grand Production of James A. Herne's Scenic and Dramatic Picture,
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A Strong Company and Magnificent Scenic Effects. Popular prices—50, 35, 25, and 15c.

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Open from 10 to 10. Sundays 1 to 10.
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Week of Feb. 23, THE GIANT FAT GIRL, 13 years old, weight 510 pounds. Six other human wonders. Peerless hourly stage performances. Admission to all only 10c, including a reserved seat in the theatre. Convenient to all hotels and street-car lines.

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL.
THE BRADFORD RECITALS,
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LAST RECITAL THIS TUESDAY EVENING.
SUBJECT—De Long's Voyage in the "Jeannette."
Prices—75, 50, and 25 cts.

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TONIGHT! TONIGHT!
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.
STORM BEATEN!
Next Week—HER ATONEMENT.

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THE CITY.

PERSONAL.

Capt. James Formance, U. S. A., is at the Leland.

Capt. George E. Pond, U. S. A., is at the Leland.

Geo. H. Allen of Fargo, Dak., and J. C. Montgomery of Denver, Colo., are at the Palmer.

Thomas A. Edison, New York; Baron de Nays, Paris, France; Martin M. Goldsmith, New York; and Lieut. Thackara, U. S. A., registered at the Pacific. Mr. Edison left in the evening for New Orleans on a four weeks' trip for recreation.

W. H. Calkins, who was the Republican candidate for Governor in Indiana last fall, registered at the Pacific from Indianapolis, having removed there from La Porte and opened a law office. For the future, he said, he was out of politics, and he intended to devote himself exclusively to the law. His health, which was somewhat broken by the arduous campaign, has been fully restored.

IN GENERAL.

The chances of the complete recovery of William Stewart, who was shot last week, are said to be very favorable. He is rapidly improving.

Chief Doyle says he has not yet fixed the time for the trial of Police-Sergeant Quinn, who is charged with having insulted Mrs. Pearce, the wife of a North Side citizen.

The order for the Third Presbyterian Church window, mentioned in the "Art Notes" in THE TRIBUNE of Sunday, was given to Haley & Millet, and the plan was sketched by Albert E. Sterner.

During the services at the Fourth Presbyterian Church Sunday a letter was read from the Rev. Dr. Melanchthon Wolsey Stryker of Holyoke, Mass., in which he formally accepted the pastorate of the church.

The propeller Queen of the West was loaded with 40,000 bushels of corn yesterday. The cargo will be delivered at Buffalo when navigation opens. The charter, which is considered a good one, is made on the basis of four cents a bushel.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse (TRIBUNE Building), was as follows: 8 a. m., 11° above zero; 9 a. m., 13°; 10 a. m., 15°; 11 a. m., 17°; 12 m., 20°; 1 p. m., 23°; 3 p. m., 23°; 6 p. m., 21°. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.84; 6 p. m., 29.82.

Yesterday afternoon the Twenty-second street loop of the cable became useless, and horses were employed to pull the cars along that street. The tracks were so slippery that four horses were used on every train, and there was a number of tedious delays.

A ballot-box that cannot be stuffed nor manipulated will be placed on exhibition at the rooms of the Citizens' Association at the northwest corner of La Salle and Washington streets this morning at 10 o'clock. It is the kind used in Boston, and was received in Chicago yesterday.

Joe Brugger, a saloonkeeper at No. 410 North avenue, gave bonds last week in four cases against him for breaking the State and city laws. He broke the law again, and yesterday he was arrested for keeping a disorderly house. The five cases are set for Feb. 28, before Justice Kersten.

There will be an examination of candidates in accordance with the civil-service rules at Room 65 in the Government Building today for positions in the departments at Washington. About forty candidates are expected to attend. Dr. Gregory, Capt. Hitt, and Capt. McGrath will constitute the Canvassing Board.

M. A. Powell, an old resident of Cook County, died at his home in Palos last Saturday night, and his funeral will be held today. Mr. Powell was born Sept. 22, 1801, at Langsborough, Mass. He went to Palos in 1837, and lived there until the time of his death. Six children by his first wife survive him and his second wife is living.

Yesterday morning the Baptist Ministers' Association considered the question as to when and where the Semi-Centennial Baptist Association should hold its next meeting, though no definit action was taken on the subject. It was voted to hear the reports from the city missions next Monday and one week later to discuss "City Missions."

The certified pilots of the city are organizing a Lake Pilots' Aid Association for mutual benefit and protection. The society will be carried on in connection with a similar society in Buffalo. All first and second class pilots in the city are requested to attend a meeting to be held Friday evening in Meridian Hall, No. 99 West Randolph street, for the purpose of perfecting the organization.

While H. Boland, a verdant young German, was standing on State street Sunday evening he was approached by Frank Devere, a well-known crook, and was induced to go to the corner of Third avenue and Van Buren street, where at the muzzle of a revolver he was made to disgorge a watch and chain and about $10 in money. Devere was arrested and fined $50 and costs by Justice Prindiville.

Tomorrow morning the work of repairing Clark street bridge will be begun. The bridge will be open for foot-passengers, but the street-cars will not be allowed to cross. The Larrabee and Sedgwick street-cars of the North Side lines will be run on Wells street and Fifth avenue to Randolph, and the cars of the other lines will be switched back at Kinzie street. The work will be pushed to completion as rapidly as possible.

At a meeting of the West Park Commissioners yesterday it was reported that there was a balance left from the Southwest boulevard fund of $37,000, which will probably be sufficient to settle all outstanding claims. The Commissioners propose to put waiting-rooms at the principal entrances to Garfield, Douglas, and Humboldt Parks. Plans and bids were submitted, but definit action was deferred to the second meeting in March.

A popular pastime with residents along the Lake-Front during the last few days has been a pedestrian trip far out on the ice and snow that are now piled up in irregular masses from the shore line as far as the eye can reach. Sunday and yesterday hundreds could be seen far out on the ice mere specks against the horizon. The ice appears to be firm, and there seems to be no immediate danger of a break-up.

Yesterday afternoon and evening Michigan boulevard was filled with merry sleighing parties who were taking advantage of the rise in the mercury to enjoy themselves. Tin horns flared as the large loads slid along in the processions of pleasure-seekers, and every one appeared to be having a good time. A large party from the Calumet Club drove out to the Washington Park club-house in the afternoon and enjoyed a sumptuous dinner and a moonlight ride home.

E. J. Phelps, No. 793 Ogden avenue, was arrested Saturday evening while climbing over the roof of a house near the corner of Jackson and Laflin streets. In Justice C. J. White's court yesterday morning Phelps said that he could prove his respectability, and asked for a continuance, which was granted. He explained his presence upon the roof by saying that he saw a woman in the top story of the house engaged in making her toilet and he only climbed up out of curiosity.

At the Presbyterian ministers' meeting yesterday morning the Rev. Thomas E. Green read a paper on the proposition: "Shall We Have a Presbyterian Liturgy?" He favored the admission of the liturgic form of worship into the Presbyterian Church, arguing that he would not have it compulsory, but that ministers and churches using it should not be placed under the ban of heresy. In the debate that followed most of the ministers who spoke were sternly opposed to liturgic worship for Presbyterians.

J. H. Cameron, the young man who was assaulted by roughs, was in an extremely critical condition yesterday at his home, No. 260 Ontario street. He cannot see his friends, but occasionally recognizes them by their voices. At other times he is delirious. He is 23 years old, the youngest of the family, and was the most indulged. He has a sister, two years older, who watches constantly by his bedside. The doctors in attendance give but little encouragement to those who interestedly watch for the feeblest sign of a change toward recovery.

HE WHIPPED THEM WITH A STRAP.

A case of a father's alleged inhumanity to his own offspring was brought into Justice Woodman's court yesterday by Officer Dudley of the Humane Society. August Steinburg, the defendant, whose low breeding was conspicuously apparent in his features, was accused by his three sickly, half-starved children of cruel treatment, oft repeated. A girl, 12 years old, told the Justice her father sent her out in the coldest weather with twenty-eight pounds of fish to sell, and when she failed to sell out on account of the biting winds that forced her to take shelter behind buildings to the neglect of her peddling, he would beat her about the body and limbs until her flesh was marked in ridges. The other two children, 7 and 9 years old, confirmed their elder sister's recital concerning their father's inhuman treatment of them, and said they were also whipped if they did not sell the twenty-eight pounds of fish he gave them to dispose of. The father said he whipped the children only once, and that was when they staid out late at night. The Justice asked him what he whipped the children with, and he drew from his pocket a large strap with a buckle fastened to it, and offered it in evidence. He was held to the Criminal Court in bonds of $500, and the children were turned over into Officer Dudley's hands. Steinburg's lawyer objected to the action of the Justice in taking the children from the father, on the ground that he was entitled to them until after conviction, but the court said he would take his chances on his order, as the babies would not be safe with such a parent.

PRESBYTERIAN SOCIAL UNION.

The Presbyterian Social Union met at the Palmer last night and admitted to membership the Rev. David R. Breed, John D. Mackie, Alfred H. Castle, Hugh McBirney, Lynn Helm, B. W. Thomas, the Rev. M. P. Hollister, the Rev. Charles S. Hoyt, R. T. Green, W. G. Barker (Waukegan), A. B. Dick (Evanston), E. K. Herrick, Henry J. Willing, Horace F. Waite, Abram Poole, J. McGregor Adams, and the Rev. C. J. Goss.

Most of the evening was spent in discussing the question of raising a fund for a movement of city "evangelization." After several had spoken the sum of $2,000 was announced as the result. Dr. Kittredge, the Chairman, was quite humorous in his remarks. Following him were speeches by the Revs. Dr. Ray, Dr. Bessell, E. R. Davis, and Dr. Herrick Johnson, but the individual pastors felt that the obligation of raising funds for the revival services rested with the merchants and well-to-do members of the congregations and not with the preachers.

THE GRANNIS BLOCK FIRE.

The ruins of the burned Grannis Block continue to attract hundreds of people, although the sunshine has commenced transforming the beautifully crystallized structure into an unsightly pile of blackened bricks and charred timbers. Nothing definit is yet known as to when the block will be rebuilt, Sheppard Brooks, the owner, not having communicated his intentions to his Chicago representative. It is presumed that nothing will be done until the loss has been adjusted by the underwriters. No estimate can be placed on the salvage until a survey is held, and the present ice-clad condition of the ruins renders a survey impossible. It may be two or three weeks before the adjusters complete their task.

HE LOCKED THE DOORS.

"He vas a pad man; first he lock me in und den he lock me oud." This was the complaint of Bertha Carlsson against her husband, Sven Carlsson, who lives at the corner of Twenty-eighth and Hanover streets. A few days ago Carlsson was arrested for whipping his wife. Furnishing bonds for his appearance he repaired to his home and succeeded in ingratiating himself into the good will of Mrs. Carlsson. The next morning he left the house early, and when his wife prepared to go to the court-room she was astonished to find that all the doors and windows were barred, and she could not get out. The case against Carlsson was dismissed, and he went away chuckling at his own craftiness. Yesterday he wanted to sell some furniture, and to obtain full possession of the house he locked the woman out. An officer arrested him and forced the door open in order to give Mrs. Carlsson shelter.

HE CHALLENGES INGERSOLL.

LAWYER M'MILLEN OF OSKALOOSA, IA., WANTS A JOINT DISCUSSION ON THE SUBJECT OF FAITH AND DEVILS.

Barring accidents in the transmission of the Washington mails Col. Bob Ingersoll ought Wednesday morning to receive a missive, of which the following is a copy:

CHICAGO, Feb. 23.—*Col. Robert G. Ingersoll*—DEAR SIR: I respectfully invite you to engage in a joint discussion with me at the City of Chicago, in which I will affirm either or all of the following propositions:

1. Christ was raised from the dead.
2. Delirium tremens is demonaic possession.
3. Insanity is demonaic possession wherever it assumes a violent or vicious form.
4. The sick can be healed and devils cast out in the name of Christ through faith in His name and promises.

Should you accept this invitation I will agree to heal the sick and cast out devils in the method pointed out in the Scriptures, and to that end you may select any sick or insane person, differentiated as incurable, if you choose.

For my standing as a member of the bar of Iowa I will give you such references as you may desire. With admiration for your talents, appreciation of your genius, sincerest love for you personally, and hoping that my humble efforts may be instrumental in aiding you to believe in a risen Redeemer, and thus enlist your eloquence and training in the cause of the Master, I am, yours respectfully,

LISTON MCMILLEN.

The man who thus proposes to impale the eloquent infidel on the lance of faith was quartered yesterday afternoon at the Grand Pacific. He is a lawyer from Oskaloosa, Ia., who has been visiting in Ohio, and stopped off in Chicago on his return trip expressly to fulminate this challenge. He is as mild-mannered a man as ever threw down the glove in any cause—serene of countenance, smooth and equable in conversation, and with no palpable outward semblance of the crank.

He laid down a large and handsomely-bound Bible to greet a representative of THE TRIBUNE. "I believe," he said, "with the Apostle Paul that they that have faith shall heal the sick and cast out devils. And I believe it because I have put my theory to the test."

"You have cast out devils, then?"

"Yes, sir; in at least one authentic case I have effected a cure which amounts to nothing else. Last December a chambermaid in the Downing House at Oskaloosa was taken with a painful illness that soon lapsed into delirium. She suffered frightfully, and in her paroxysms of pain saw the most distressing visions of devils, imps, and all the paraphernalia of Hell. The doctors failed utterly to diagnose her case, and she was given up as beyond help. I went to her in the full faith that she was a victim of demoniac possession, and could be cured by faith. She was a Godless creature, and in her tantrums used to curse and swear in a shocking manner. She was in one of those fits when I came to her room. I caught her attention and told her that if she had faith sufficient she would be healed. I then talked with her of Christ and His promises until her visions changed, and in place of tortures she saw the most beautiful visions conceivable. Directly afterward she broke out into a prayer that was the most touching I ever heard. Soon she was asleep, and when she woke she was already far advanced toward recovery. She is well today and a sincere Christian."

"This you consider a faith cure?"

"Most undoubtedly; it could have been nothing else."

"Have you treated any other cases?"

"Yes; but this is the most remarkable. I have been successful in several cases of delirium tremens, and have treated others from which I have had no report. Indeed, I don't choose to ask after them, lest it should seem like doubting God's word, as Lot's wife did when she looked back on Sodom."

Mr. McMillen claims no monopoly of the power to cast out devils, but says it may be exercised by any one who has faith sufficient. "That," he says, "is my mission: to disseminate a perfect faith in Christ's word and to show the power of the spirit over the flesh."

His definition of faith betrays the lawyer. "I do not," he says, "believe that faith is an inspiration. It is a conviction of the mind resulting from evidence; a logical sequence of facts that are within the perceptive range of any one who will look aright. This is what Mr. Ingersoll expressly denies. He thinks that a man to have faith must first throw away all good sense. I propose to prove by actual evidence the dependence of faith upon good sense and a proper perception of tangible facts—in short, to do all that is promised in my letter."

"But will you do it?"

"That rests entirely with him. If he answers my challenge, I will; if not, he ought to revise his previous declaration or forever to hold his peace."

Mr. McMillen has, he says, withdrawn from his law practice entirely for the better prosecution of his new work. He has but one case pending, and that is a test prohibition case in the Supreme Court of Iowa. He claims to be sufficiently forehanded to disarm the charge that he is working for mercenary gain or any other motive than entire devotion to the cause of Christianity.

THE OLD "BOODLE GAME."

A MAN WANTED TO PLAY IT ON A SOUTH CHICAGO MERCHANT.

A few days ago a reputable merchant of South Chicago received through the mails a printed circular. It was addressed to him and bore a written signature. Both the name of the merchant and that attached to the circular are at present withheld for obvious reasons. The merchant was naturally indignant, and gives the circular to the public. It is as follows:

Dear Sir: I learned of your name and address by mere accident, and, being in a sure position to help you through any business or money troubles you may have, now or at any time, I took this liberty to write to you. Not knowing what the consequences might be, and if I have done wrong in doing so, I trust you will be kind enough not to betray me. Now, bear in mind one thing: this is no enemy who is writing this letter to you and no trap set for you. My principles are as true to you as the sun that shines, and I promise you this before heaven and earth. Now, you may need my assistance in some manner, and you may think I am trying to harm you, but, so help me God, I am not; but can and will put you in a way to recover money or property, and pay your debts, no matter how large they may be, in less than thirty days, and don't ask a dollar until I prove my words true. I will be plain with you; I am dealing in "green paper goods." (Do you understand?) I cannot be plainer with you until I know your principles are true to me, trade or no trade. My stock consists of $1, $2, $5, and $10. The goods are safe and profitable to use in any manner you wish, one of the best proofs being no one ever doing business with me has ever been in any trouble.

Now, if you need my assistance, answer this at once. I will then furnish you positive proof that I can do as I state above, without the least danger to either of us, and before God and man I swear I will never betray the least thing that ever passed between us. There are others in the business, but take my advice and have nothing to do with them, as their stock is very poor and easily detected. I ask no money in advance, neither do I want it, and if you are corresponding with any one else, let me know. Now, my friend, I hope you will do me no harm, as I mean none to you, and if you don't care to enter into this thing, let the matter drop. Never send any registered letters, and please return this, and I will have full confidence in you. Trusting to hear from you shortly, I am, yours most silently,

N. D.

The author of the letter is playing the same old "boodle game" written up in THE TRIBUNE about two weeks ago. Had the merchant sent him any money, he would have received in return a package of sawdust, or something equally valuable.

WITHOUT PARALLEL.

CUT IN PIECES, AND THE FRAGMENTS SCATTERED OVER MANY MILES.

The recent death under the wheels of a train of M. F. Bell, who was a tailor at No. 4937 State street, was attended by circumstances unparalleled in the almost endless list of deaths on the rail. The body of the man was dismembered and the different parts were not found until three days had elapsed, and they were found on two different railroads, at points miles apart. The Coroner's inquest failed to show when, how, or where he was killed. One leg was found Friday night on the tracks of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Road, near Fifty-first street. The headless trunk was found the next morning near Eightieth street on the tracks of the same road, a distance of about five miles from the place where the dismembered leg was found. Sunday morning the head was found near Grand Crossing, a point between the places where the leg and trunk were discovered. Sunday afternoon the other leg was found near the bridge of the Nickel-Plate Railroad across the Calumet River, ten miles from Grand Crossing, fifteen miles from Fifty-first street, and eleven miles from Eightieth street.

Investigation by the jury, by friends of the deceased, and by a TRIBUNE reporter has failed to throw any light upon the accident. The circumstances can only be conjectured. It is probable that the man was struck by an out-bound Lake Shore train at Fifty-first street. This point is near his home, and it is claimed that the dismembered leg was warm and bleeding when found. It will be remembered that there was a great depth of snow on the ground at the time. The space between the rails was full to the running-gear of the cars, and walls of snow lay on either side. The body was presumably carried along by the running-gear until Grand Crossing was reached. Here a stop was made and the body was thrown across the rails. When the train started up the other leg and the head were severed from the body and left on the track, while the trunk was carried as far as Eightieth street, where it became dislodged and was thrown out upon the snow near the track. Following the Lake Shore train came a train of the Nickel-Plate Road, which uses the Lake Shore tracks between Chicago and Grand Crossing. The leg which had been left at Grand Crossing was caught up and taken over the Nickel-Plate tracks by successive trains to the bridge. Yet the trains which conveyed the body and dismembered portions were inspected at the yards at Englewood and Stony Island and at Grand Crossing, and it is remarkable that the body should not have been seen by the trainmen. Was the man instantly killed when first struck, or did he cling desperately to the running-gear fighting for life?

WHY DID THEY FIGHT?

THE QUESTION THAT IS TROUBLING A SOUTH SIDE NEIGHBORHOOD.

Last Friday noon Dr. Henry W. Boyd practiced his profession and had his office and residence at No. 3025 Indiana avenue, and Dr. Eggleston Burrows hung his slate upon the door of his office, No. 233 Thirty-first street, and contracted to cure all of the ills that flesh is heir to. Last Saturday noon Dr. Boyd was still doing business at the same old stand, but Dr. Burrows was nowhere to be found. The pair of curtainless windows which furnished his office with light stared across Thirty-first street with an expression of mild surprise as though they had witnessed something unusual. The reception-room was open to callers, but the furniture was disarranged and a general air of disorder prevailed. The door of the inner sanctuary was locked, but one of its lower panels bore the unmistakable impress of an energetic boot, and the glass in the transom above it had been shattered as with a compact and decisive pressed brick. Dr. Burrows' "shingle" and the tin signs which had indicated his whereabouts had been thrown in a confused heap beneath the reception-room couch, and the hollow footfall of the inquiring TRIBUNE reporter gave no indication of the presence of life about the place.

The quiet neighborhood was found writhing in the throes of a positive sensation, and the tradesmen in the vicinity shook their heads and smiled mysteriously when questioned regarding the whereabouts of the missing M. D., the causes of his sudden departure from his usal haunts, and the astonishing chaos into which his offices had been thrown. Finally the reporter struck a vein of information, and from the facts he gathered he learned that Friday afternoon, about 4 o'clock Dr. Burrows, in company with William Dougherty, who is the proprietor of a drug-store on the southeast corner of Wabash avenue and Thirty-first street, left the former's office and proceeded toward a Thirtieth street livery-stable, where Dr. Burrows keeps his horse. When they were passing Dr. Boyd's house the doctor came to his front door and summoned Dr. Burrows in tones by no means gentle. Somewhat surprised at the manner of the summons, Dr. Burrows followed Dr. Boyd into his parlor. The latter then turned and faced him. "I thought you were a friend of mine," Dr. Boyd is reported to have said. "So I am," responded Dr. Burrows, still more surprised. Upon this, so the story goes, Dr. Boyd struck Burrows in the face with his fist, broke a cane over his head, and drew a revolver. Burrows found matters a little warm, and succeeded in eluding his irate brother professional and running down the front steps, escaping as he went the remnants of Dr. Boyd's cane as it was cast after him.

Dr. Burrows is reported to have sought the seclusion of his office and locked the door after him. Dr. Boyd followed, and before entering the building tore Dr. Burrows' "shingle" from its place and cast it into the hallway, saying: "There, that's no good any more." Then he proceeded up-stairs and began an attack upon the office-door with his boot. He smashed the transom, tore down all of the signs, and finally gained an entrance. But Burrows had fled through a back door and has not been seen since. Upon his slate is the legend: "Dr. Burrows has left town for a few days." He is reported to have told a warm friend that he was going to Europe.

After wreaking his vengeance upon Dr. Burrows' furniture Dr. Boyd left the place. The woman in charge of the rooms refused yesterday to say anything about the occurrence, saying she knew nothing about it. Several causes for the assault are advanced by the neighbors, but none of them are tangible or definit enough to be accepted.

Dr. Boyd is a man about 40 years of age, and Dr. Burrows is somewhat younger. Both are highly spoken of by their acquaintances, and they have been warm personal friends for years, Dr. Boyd doing much to aid his younger brother-physician in establishing a practice. Dr. Boyd is a well-known naturalist and geologist. Both physicians are highly thought of, and the causes of their surprising encounter are shrouded in mystery.

THE SNOW SUPPLY.

A PRETENDED EFFORT OF THE CITY AUTHORITIES TO INTERFERE WITH THE PREROGATIVE OF THE SUMMER SUN.

The snow which is disappearing from some of the down-town streets finds a resting place on the lake shore, whither it is carried in dump-carts and spread in uneven heaps, from the mouth of the river to the foot of Randolph street. True to the traditions of Chicago push and enterprise, the authorities removed no less than three cart-loads from State street yesterday, and reared the mass at the far end of Randolph street viaduct as a monument to their fidelity to the cause of cleanliness. Madison street was relieved of almost as much more, while similar sweeping reforms were instituted on Wabash and Michigan avenues. And thus the good work goes bravely on. The only apprehension now felt by the property-owners on these thoroughfares is that the Mayor and his aids will, by their excess of zeal, push the work to a too speedy finish and thus rob the summer sun of a time-honored prerogative: that of melting the accumulated heaps of snow and filtering the diluted mass into the sewers.

Fifty men were at work all day in the snow castle at the foot of Madison street, which is now assuming shape and no mean proportions. The front wall is finished, except at the south end, where a tower is being erected. At the northwest corner a stuffed 'coon is discovered winking a glass eye at a fiery, untamed antelope, which, in turn, is dispensing taxadermical smiles to a weather-beaten elk in the rear. This is the beginning of a straw-bloated menagerie that is to adorn the outer wall of the structure when it is finished. Last night the whole mass was drenched with water and frozen into semblance of an ice-palace. Mr. Wells, the architect in charge, is responsible for the statement that 50,000 people visited the place yesterday.

Yesterday's sun proved a sufficient incentive to bring out an army of men and ice-shovels to work upon the down-town sidewalks. The result was a considerable temporary inconvenience, with promise of a much-needed improvement in the near future. Men were at work all day also on the Grannis Block, inside and out, and that structure promises to become less picturesque but more habitable from day to day.

HE WILL NOT MARRY,

AND HE WANTS TO GET OUT OF JAIL.

Hubert Verhygen does not believe in the proverb that it is better to be born handsome than rich. He is a good-looking fellow of about 25, and it is owing to his good looks, he says, that he now languishes in the County Jail on a charge of illegitimate parentage. The complainant, Miss Caroline Segher, was reported to be wealthy and willing to support Hubert comfortably if he would only marry her. Yesterday the defendant petitioned the Circuit Court to release him under habeas-corpus proceedings, and he hopes to be let out today. In his petition he denies the main charge and alleges that Miss Segher is insane—insane to marry him. He solemnly asserts that he never courted her, never flirted with her, hardly ever smiled on her; that he is not a masher, but just a plain butcher who does not want to marry nor have anything to do with the gentler sex.

A TRIBUNE reporter dropped into the jail yesterday afternoon to have a chat with Hubert. Hubert is a Belgian, and has only been in this country a little over a year. He was a professor of music for several years in Holland, and was a bandmaster soldier in the army. He picked up something of the butchering trade when he was young, and when he struck Chicago he found that butchering hogs was a nobler profession than teaching music, so he has been at work in Armour's packing-house since. Miss Segher is also a music-teacher by profession. Moreover, she has a brother who is a butcher. Small wonder she fell in love with the handsome butcher-musician. And they are all Belgians and speak a common language.

Hubert and the reporter had a conversation lasting about fifteen minutes. Verhygen said he first became acquainted with her brother, and was invited to spend the evening. Accepted with thanks. Then he spent two or three more evenings likewise. Then the girl got "stuck on his shape," and he didn't go any more. She would not stop, however, but began calling on him. Then she proposed to him. He would have none of it. Finally she summoned him, as already related, and had him locked up in default of $800 bail. He says she is virtuous, he verily believes, and that the story of illegitimate parentage is a bluff to frighten him into marrying her. He says she has $3,000 in bank and is earning about $5 a day at her music, but she is 34 years old and cranky, and that is not the kind of wife he wants, if ever he should have the misfortune to get one. He says positively he won't marry the girl, whatever may be the consequences.

HIS NECK AT STAKE.

THE TRIAL OF DOMINICK SARTELLO, CHARGED WITH MURDER.

Dominick Sartello, the 19-year-old youth who killed Frank Parillo with a stiletto at No. 525 South Clark street the night of Jan. 9, was put on trial yesterday before Judge Gary charged with murder, and all the witnesses for the State were heard.

Carmine Manillo, keeper of a saloon, grocery, and candy-shop at No. 519 Clark street, testified that Parillo came into his place the evening of Jan. 9, bought some candy, and, with the permission of Mrs. Manillo, took their baby girl in his arms and went out. He came back in ten minutes with the baby in his arms and said he was killed. The witness asked him who had done that, and he said "Sartello." Two men held him up and the baby was taken from his arms. He died in three or four minutes.

Dr. Bluthardt testified that he made an examination of the body to determine for the Coroner's jury the cause of death. He found that one of the arteries of the thigh had been cut through, causing hemorrhage and death.

Celestine De Rosa, saloonkeeper at No. 525 South Clark street, testified that Dominick Sartello came into his place at 7:30. Parillo struck Sartello on the chest with his fist because he would not "treat." The witness told the men to go out of the saloon if they wanted to fight, and Sartello left first. Parillo followed, angry, and carrying a baby in his arms. Ten minutes later he heard that Sartello had stabbed Parillo. Parillo while in Italy belonged to a band of mountain brigands who kept the inhabitants of several villages in terror by their raids of robbery and murder. At last Parillo was arrested and served sixteen years in the penitentiary at Rigilau.

Mrs. De Rosa corroborated her husband as to what passed between Parillo and Sartello in the saloon.

Joseph Pasciesento said he knew the deceased in Italy and that he was an outlaw there. The inhabitants of his native village turned out in a body to assist in Parillo's capture. He did not know much about Parillo since he came to America, as he had lived in California most of the time. He was a large, powerful man and a dangerous person to have trouble with.

Ex-officer Charles P. Revere said he arrested Dominick Sartello the night of Jan. 10. Sartello told him that he had some trouble with Parillo about drinks, and he stabbed at his leg intending to maim him sufficiently to lay him up two or three months. He had no intention of killing his man. The officer found no marks or bruises on Sartello.

Officer Daniel Kelly said he talked with Sartello in the Harrison Street Station, and the defendant told him he cut Parillo with the intention of giving him an injury that would lay him up for about three days. This closed the testimony for the prosecution. None of the witnesses saw the affray, as it happened on the street. The case will be resumed this morning. Sartello looks like an innocent schoolboy.

HARRISON HARD AT WORK.

HIS SOUTH SIDE SERVICES LARGELY ATTENDED.

The Rev. Thomas Harrison entered upon the second week of his South Side revival-meetings last night at the Trinity M. E. Church. Early in the evening the lecture-room was filled to the doors, and at 8 o'clock the revivalist was upon the rostrum, with Presiding Elder Mandeville and the Rev. Drs. Bristol and Marsh. Dr. Bristol, in his capacity of pastor of the church, presided, and opened the meeting. Mr. Harrison's sermon was based upon the scene in Acts xxvi., 28, of the acquittal of the Apostle Paul before the King, and the single word "almost," from that passage, furnished a theme for the evening's services. Appealing to those in his audience who now, or at any time in their lives, had been "almost persuaded," the speaker consumed some thirty minutes in a characteristic address of great vigor and that intermittent sort of eloquence by which his efforts are known. Descending from the rostrum at the close of the sermon, the speaker, standing astride the main aisle, with a foot resting on a chair on either side, announced prayer, and asked such of his audience as desired to join the service to rise. A quarter or a fifth of those present responded, some of them after repeated urging. The prayer was followed by what is known as the "altar service," a species of devotional proceeding which Mr. Harrison enacts by circulating among his hearers and personally soliciting them to kneel at the chairs in front of the house. He emphasizes his appeals by reciting bits of his sermon and verses of Scripture, singing scraps of hymns, and keeping up meanwhile an unceasing motion of his hands, feet, and every portion of his body. These exercises met with great enthusiasm last evening, and large numbers went forward to kneel among the penitent. The North Side services are meeting with quite as great a degree of success as did the six-weeks revival at the Ada Street Church. Among those present were a large number from the North and West Divisions, and a few from the remoter suburbs.

STILL IN THE HOLE.

And Liable to Stay There—Meantime Arrangements for the Inauguration of a President Go On Just the Same.

To get out of the hole some lines find themselves in on inauguration travel, and at the same time preserve a bare semblance of good faith with the public, is a conundrum not the easiest in the world to solve. That the Baltimore & Ohio was the first to announce in the press of the land the low rates to Washington is not to be gainsaid any more than is the fact that the B. & O. is the only one of the trunk lines throwing open its entire system to the advantages of the reduction of fare. Roads that make a big talk and claim the earth too small for their possessions are whipping the devil a lively race around the stump, and making a blow about everything except that which people want most to know. This peculiarity of the situation has led to many inquiries, but as yet no explanation has been vouchsafed as to why the public is made fish or fowl of as suits the fancy of the would-be autocrats of the railroad world. Hence the hole and the wriggling to get out of it. Meantime the B. & O. goes on telling the truth, presenting the real status of the situation, and proving that on its entire system one man's money is good as another, and all its matchless series of fast trains, including the famous "limited," open to all passengers holding inauguration tickets. Amid all the bluster of other lines there is not a word of denial of the fact that the B. & O. limited trains are the only limited trains on any line upon which the low-rate tickets will be accepted—or, in other words, the only line upon which inauguration tickets will be good, except upon slow trains. Neither has there been the shadow of an attempt at contradicting the fact that the B. & O. is the only line having its own exclusive depot in Washington, and the only line having different tracks for its Western business and that from the East and North. Further, the B. & O. is the only direct line to Washington, as proven by its not having to announce a special schedule for its Washington trains as other lines are compelled to do. The B. & O. trains run solid into Washington every day of the year, and such additional sections of regular trains will be run for the inauguration as may be demanded. Thus no disarrangement of every-day arrangement is necessitated. All employés along the line have no special instructions to study, but simply attend to business as they are accustomed to the year round. To one giving the real situation a thought it cannot but be patent that when it comes to Washington passenger business no line in existence can compare with the B. & O. The National Capital is its stronghold, and don't you forget it; and, more than this, if you don't want to be compelled to walk in from the suburbs take the B. & O.

FOR THE POOR.

CHICAGO, Feb. 21.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The work of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society has been very largely increased this winter, in consequence of extreme and long-continued cold weather. Many of our citizens have contributed liberally to the funds of this society during the last two months, but we shall need considerably more money to meet the demands that are now pressing upon us. We solicit subscriptions from all who feel inclined to assist in caring for the suffering poor of our city.

Subscriptions may be sent to Henry W. King, Treasurer, No. 222 Madison street, corner of Franklin.

T. W. HARVEY, President.
W. C. LARNED, Secretary.

A FATAL SLEEP.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 23.—Early this morning two Hungarians were found at Lucy Furnace overcome by gas. They had gone to sleep on an ash pit near the furnace and when discovered one of them, named Kaniski, was so far gone that he could not be resuscitated. The other will recover.

Have used Tongaline for neuralgia in the head with satisfactory results. The pain gradually disappears under its administration. J. R. BUSICK, M. D., Judson, Sullivan County, Mo.

ENGAGEMENT.

BENEDICT—REINSTINE—Mr. Albert Benedict, Chicago, to Miss Theresa Reinstine, Philadelphia, betrothed Monday, Feb. 23, 1885. No cards.

DEATHS.

MAGUIRE—Feb. 23, 1885, at the residence 721 Forty-third-st., Jimmie, the beloved and only child of Dennis R. and Minnie Maguire, nee O'Connell.
Funeral Wednesday morning at 9:30 o'clock by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

ROWLEY—The 22d inst. at the home of his parents, No. 608 Englewood-av., Englewood, William H., son of W. D. and M. E. Rowley, aged 21 years and 8 months.
Notice of funeral hereafter.
☞St. Joseph (Mo.) papers please copy.

CLAYTON—Feb. 23, Walter N. Clayton, son of Edward J. and Jennie A. Clayton, aged 1 year and 9 months.
Funeral Feb. 24, 10 a. m. from the residence 356 East Ohio-st.

BAILES—Feb. 22, William E. Bailes, aged 35 years and 3 months, member of Division 111, B. of L. E.
Funeral Wednesday, Feb. 25, at 1:30 p. m. from late residence, No. 3822 Dearborn-st., to Oakwoods.

CARTEN—Feb. 23, Willie F., son of Thomas and Mary A. Carten, aged 6 years and 3 months.
Funeral from parents' residence, 667 West Twenty-second-st., Feb. 25, at 10 a. m. by carriages to Calvary.

CRANWELL—Feb. 22, 1885, at his residence, 637 West Van Buren-st., St. John C. Cranwell, aged 32 years and 2 months.
Funeral Wednesday, Feb. 25, by carriages to Rosehill.
Baltimore papers please copy.

☞KOOP—The 21st of February at Brooklyn, N. Y., Mrs. Marie Koop, beloved wife of Cæsar Koop of Chicago.
Burial will take place Tuesday, Feb. 24, at 2 o'clock p. m., at Church Grove Cemetery, New Durham, N. J.

GREEN—Feb. 19, at 100 North Centre-av., Emma Jane, wife of J. A. Green, native of Birmingham, England.
☞English papers please copy.

STONE—Sunday, Feb. 22, in Tonica, Ill., Amanda, widow of Sylvester B. Stone, aged 72 years.
Funeral by cars to Rosehill today.

DONOHOE—Feb. 22, at his residence, 67 Kansas-st., Michael Donohoe, of congestion of the lungs, aged 42.
Funeral from the residence to Jesuit Church, thence by cars to Calvary Cemetery.
☞Newark (N. J.) papers please copy.

JACKSON—At Dallas, Tex., Feb. 23, Louisa Jackson of Chicago, aged 24 years and 3 months.
Funeral from residence, 75 East Huron-st., Thursday at 1:30 p. m.
☞Madison (Wis.) papers please copy.

CAPRON—Feb. 22, at Washington, D. C., Gen. Horace Capron, in his 81st year.

RAU—Mrs. Lena Rau, widow of the late Max Rau.
Funeral to take place at residence, 186 East Huron-st., Thursday at 10 a. m.

McNAMARA—Monday, Feb. 23, at her residence, No. 3641 Wentworth-av., Mrs. M. McNamara, wife of Michael McNamara.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

BILLS—Feb. 23, Charlotte E., infant daughter of George D. and Helen R. G. Bills, aged 5 months.
Funeral from parents' residence, No. 3846 Johnson place, Wednesday, 1:30 p. m.
☞Philadelphia (Pa.) and Ithaca (N. Y.) papers please copy.

SPENCER—Fred W., son of Mr. and Mrs. G. V. Spencer, aged 18 years. Services at the residence, No. 274 Thirty-first-st. Tuesday 4 p. m.
Interment at Dowagiac, Mich., Wednesday, 25th.

BRADLEY—Feb. 23, Thomas Malone Bradley, son of C. D. Bradley, M. D., and Kate C. Malone.
Funeral services hereafter.

GRAINGER—The 23d inst., at 3525 Dearborn-st., Herbert Gardner, only son of Thomas and Mary Grainger, aged 2 years and six months.
Funeral private.
☞Toronto and Winnipeg papers please copy.

GALLINA—At No. 135 Meagher-st., Feb. 21, Lucy Gallina, aged 70 years. Member of the Married Ladies' Sodality.
Funeral Feb. 24, 10 a. m., to the Sacred Heart Church, thence by carriages to the Northwestern depot, thence to Rosehill.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE REPUBLICANS OF THE TWELFTH Ward are requested to assemble at Owsley's Hall this (Tuesday) evening at 7:30 o'clock to take action relative to requesting their Legislative Representative, T. C. MacMillan, to support the nominee of the Republican Legislative caucus, John A. Logan, for United States Senator.

THE REV. A. W. PATTEN, D. D., PASTOR of the Ada Street M. E. Church, will conduct the Y. M. C. A. noonday prayer-meeting every day this week. Mr. A. C. Dodds is conducting the Tuesday evening Gospel temperance meetings at Farwell Hall during the absence of Mr. Delight.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE Ashland Republican Club of the Fourteenth Ward this evening at Schoenhofen's Hall (club-room), corner Ashland and Milwaukee-avs.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING AT THE Grand Pacific tonight to consider the present agitation in the Highlands of Scotland in connection with the Crofters' landlord-reform movement.

"ROYAL" ABSOLUTELY PURE.

The only baking powder yet found by chemical analysis to be entirely free from lime, and absolutely pure, is the "Royal." This perfect purity results from the exclusive use of cream of tartar specially refined and prepared by patent processes of the N. Y. [illegible] Co., which totally remove the tartrate of lime and other impurities. The cost of this chemically pure cream of tartar is much greater than any other, and on account of this greater cost it is used in no baking powder but the "Royal."

Prof. Love, who made the analyses for the New York State Board of Health in their investigation of baking powders, and whose intimate knowledge of the ingredients of all those sold in this market enables him to speak authoritatively, says of the purity and wholesomeness of the "Royal":

"I have tested a package of Royal Baking Powder which I purchased in the open market, and find it composed of pure and wholesome ingredients. It is a cream of tartar powder of a high degree of merit, and does not contain either alum or phosphates, or any injurious substances.

E. G. LOVE, PH. D."

ROASTED COFFEES.

No. 1—Extra Fine Golden Rio, Roasted
"A mild, aromatic, and stimulating drink."
(Statistics show that the coffee-drinkers of America consume Five Hundred lbs. of Rio to one pound of straight O. G. Java.)
10-lb. Pkgs. 19c. 5-lb. Pkgs. 20c. Per lb. 21c.

Slack's Combination, Roasted.
"One of the finest drinkers in our list. Try a package."
25 CENTS PER LB.

No. 1—Fancy Mandheling Java, Roast'd
"This coffee has a world-wide reputation for its excellence in the drink." Coffee epicures familiar with the true aromatic flavor and pungent taste of STRAIGHT—NOT CROOKED—Padang Java will at once recognize the flavor and taste of this truly world-renowned Coffee.
10-lb. Pkgs. 28 1-2c. 5-lb. Pkgs. 29c. Per lb. 30c.

CHAS. H. SLACK,
79-81 State-st.

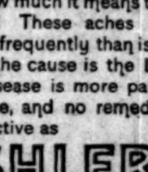
By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
214 and 216 Madison-st.

Tuesday, Feb. 24th, at 9:30 a. m.,
DRY GOODS.
We shall offer well assorted lines of General Merchandise, among which we have some Winter Goods which must be closed out.
G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

Wednesday, Feb. 25, 1885, at 9:30 a. m.,
BOOTS, SHOES, AND RUBBERS.
We call attention to the Goods consigned to us for immediate disposal, of Dealers and Manufacturers who are in need of money, and which will be sure to be well paid. Those attending this sale will be sure to be well paid.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE
Thursday, Feb. 26, 9:30 a. m.
Lustre Band Ware,
W G., C. C., Rock and Yellowware,
Bankrupt Stock Glassware.
To be sold at 1 o'clock sharp, LAMPS, BRACKETS, &c., &c.
Goods packed for country merchants.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers, 214 and 216 Madison-st.

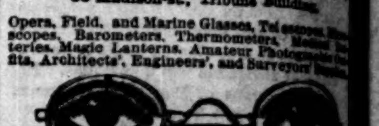
By POMEROY, SON & CO.,
Auctioneers, 80 and 82 Randolph-st.
This Tuesday Morning at 10 o'clock,
Our Regular Sale
Furniture, Carpets, Stoves, &c.
ALSO THE COMPLETE
Fixtures for Grocery Store,
BINS, SHELVING, COUNTERS, SCALES, &c.
A PORTION OF STOCK, &c.
POMEROY, SON & CO., Auctioneers.



ACHES! PAINS!
"I ache all over!" What a common expression; and how much it means to many a poor sufferer! These aches have a cause, and more frequently than is generally suspected, the cause is the Liver or Kidneys. No disease is more painful or serious than these, and no remedy is so prompt and effective as
MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS.
No remedy has yet been discovered that is so effective in all KIDNEY AND LIVER COMPLAINTS, MALARIA, DYSPEPSIA, etc., and yet it is simple and harmless. Science and medical skill have combined with wonderful success those herbs which nature has provided for the cure of disease. It strengthens and invigorates the whole system.
Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, the distinguished Congressman, once wrote to a fellow member who was suffering from indigestion and kidney disease: "Try Mishler's Herb Bitters, I believe it will cure you. I have used it for both indigestion and affection of the kidneys, and it is the most wonderful combination of medicinal herbs I ever saw."
MISHLER HERB BITTERS CO.,
525 Commerce St., Philadelphia.

Parker's Pleasant Worm Syrup Never Fails

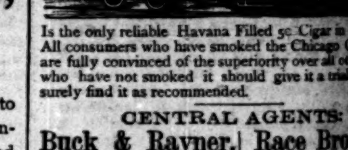
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Opera, Field, and Marine Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes, Barometers, Thermometers, Magic Lanterns. Amateur Photographic Outfits, Architects', Engineers', and Surveyors' Instruments.



SIGHT IS PRICELESS. Do not trifle with your eyes, as lost sight never returns. Do not buy Glasses that are not suited to your vision from incompetent dealers. Superior Lenses and superior facilities combine to give our Spectacles and Eye-Glasses a national reputation.
☞Artificial Human Eyes inserted without pain.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS
QUALITY P PURITY NOT QUANTITY
THE BEST TONIC.
This medicine, combining Iron with pure vegetable tonics, quickly and completely Cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weakness, Impure Blood, Malaria, Chills and Fevers, and Neuralgia.
It is an unfailing remedy for Diseases of the Kidneys and Liver.
It is invaluable for Diseases peculiar to Women, and all who lead sedentary lives.
It does not injure the teeth, cause headache, or produce constipation—other Iron medicines do.
It enriches and purifies the blood, stimulates the appetite, aids the assimilation of food, relieves Heartburn and Belching, and strengthens the muscles and nerves.
For Intermittent Fevers, Lassitude, Lack of Energy, &c., it has no equal.
☞The genuine has above trade mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other.
Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

CHICAGO CABLE



Is the only reliable Havana Filled 5c Cigar in the market. All consumers who have smoked the Chicago Cable Cigar are fully convinced of the superiority over all others. Those who have not smoked it should give it a trial. You will surely find it as recommended.
CENTRAL AGENTS:
Buck & Rayner, Druggists and Perfumers, 117 So. Clark-st., Also for sale corner Madison and State-sts.
Race Brothers, 114 Madison-st.
H. H. Kohlsaat, 196 Clark-st.
One or two agents wanted in every city and town.
I. GOLDSMITH & BROS., Manufrs., 59 & 61 Lake-st., 31, 33, 35 & 37 [illegible]

To Contractors and Builders.
Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned on or before 10 o'clock a. m. Saturday, March 14, 1885, for the erection of a R. C. Cathedral in Peoria, Ill., according to plans and specifications which can be seen with all necessary information by applying to the Rev. B. J. Spalding or C. Mehler, architect, 108 North Adams-st., Peoria, Ill.
A certified check or a certificate of deposit for one thousand ($1,000) dollars, payable at any bank in Peoria to the order of the Rev. B. J. Spalding, must be inclosed with each proposal as forfeit for failure to sign contract and furnish satisfactory bond. The check or certificate will be returned to all whose proposals are rejected, and to the one whose proposal is accepted after he has signed contract and furnished satisfactory bond. The undersigned reserve the right to withhold for five (5) days their decision in awarding the contract, and for explanations, if the bidders should proposals be not understood. Proposals to be addressed to the Rev. B. J. Spalding, Peoria, Ill., indorsed "Proposals for building Cathedral."
The right is reserved to reject any and all bids.
Peoria, Ill., Feb. 15, 1885.
RT.-REV. J. L. SPALDING.
REV. B. J. SPALDING.

TIMKEN SPRING VEHICLES



Easiest riding Vehicle made. Rides as easy with one person as with two. The Springs lengthen and shorten according to the weight they carry. Equally well adapted to rough country roads and fine drives of cities. Manufactured and sold by all the leading Carriage Builders and Dealers. Henry Timken, Patentee, St. Louis.
Used exclusively by ABBOTT BUGGY CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

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WILL MAKE YOUR HENS LAY.
Ask your Druggist for it.
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WILL MAKE YOUR HENS LAY.
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F. C. STURTEVANT, Sole Prop., Hartford, Ct.

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EVERYTHING NEW, CLEAN, and MODERN.
I have arranged to send a carriage at my expense for parties wanting a dozen Cabinets or larger work. Ladies wanting pictures in party or ball dresses, or mothers wanting pictures of their children, will appreciate this convenience. Telephone or make your appointments one day or one week in advance.
W. L. BATES, Photographer, 103 State-st., over [illegible]

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Send $1, $2, $3, or $5 for a sample retail box by express of the best Candies in America, put up elegantly and strictly pure, suitable for presents. Refers to all Chicago. Address C. F. GUNTHER, Confectioner, 78 Madison-st.

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99 Madison-st.
Cash paid for Old Gold, Silver, and Precious Stones.

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